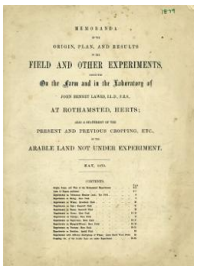
Memoranda of the Field Experiments at Rothamsted: May 1879



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1879

MEMORANDA

OF THE

ORIGIN, PLAN, AND RESULTS

OF THE

FIELD AND OTHER EXPERIMENTS,

CONDUCTED

On the Farm and in the Laboratory of

JOHN BENNET LAWES, LL.D., F.R.S.,

AT ROTHAMSTED, HERTS;

ALSO A STATEMENT OF THE

PRESENT AND PREVIOUS CROPPING, ETC.,

OF THE

ARABLE LAND NOT UNDER EXPERIMENT.

MAY, 1879.

CONTENTS.

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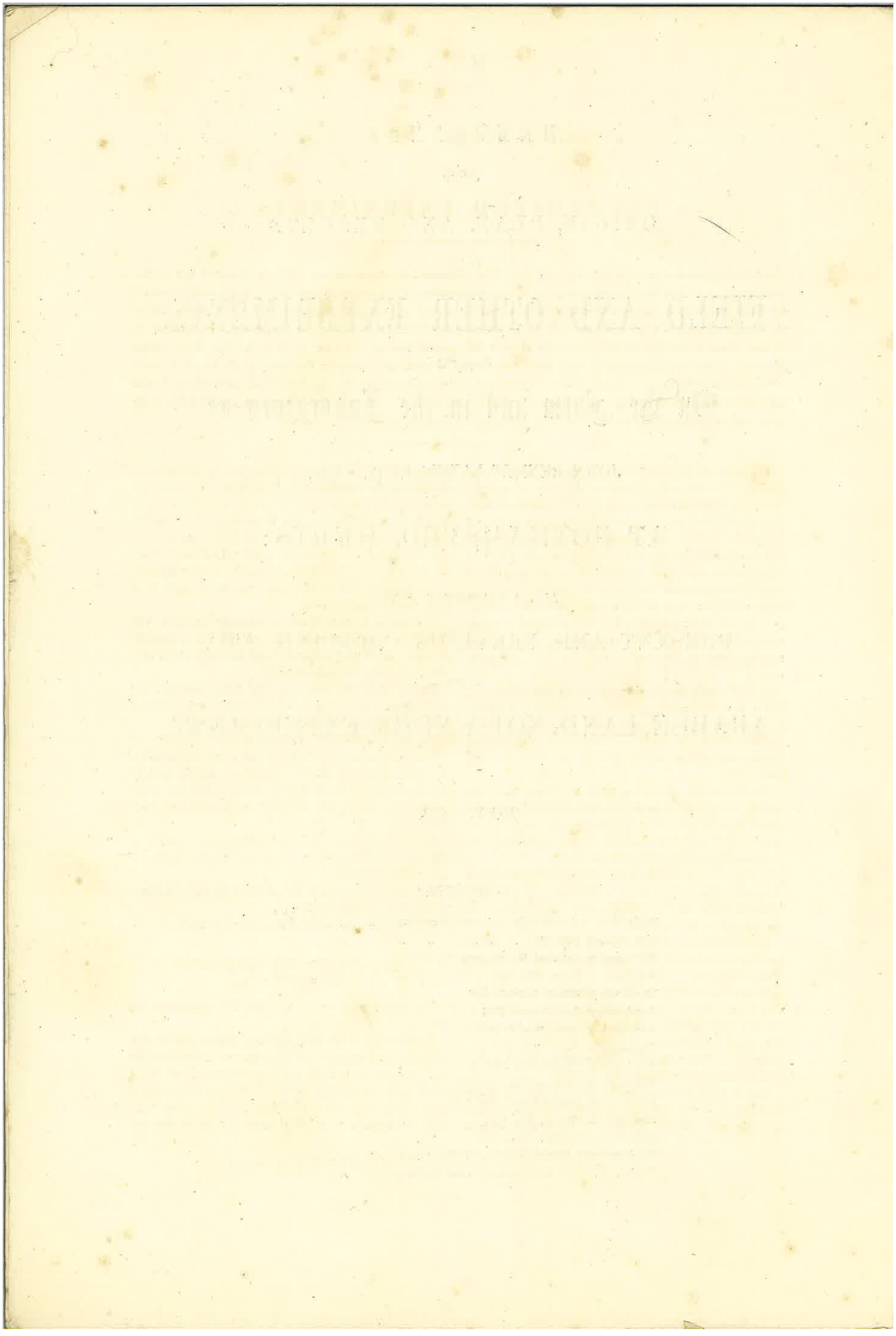

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ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND PLAN,

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 the Field Experiments*, &c., 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 Rothamsted[2] 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 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, ETC.

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 dif-

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

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

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ferent manures, have also been made. In this way field experiments have been conducted as follows:—

On Wheat, thirty-six years in succession; 13 acres, 35 plots, many of which are duplicates of others.

On Barley, twenty-eight years in succession; 4½ acres, 23 (or 29) plots.

On Oats, ten years (including one year fallow); ¾ acre, 6 plots.

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

On different descriptions of Wheat, twelve 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); 1¼ 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, three years (in progress); about 8 acres, 40 plots.

On Potatos, three years (in progress); 2 acres, 10 plots.

On Rotation, thirty-two years; about 2½ acres, 12 plots.

On permanent Grass-land, twenty-four 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 600.

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 about 600 samples have been taken, submitted to partial mechniacal 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-six 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. The chlorine has, also, in some cases been determined.

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. Dr. Voelcker also has determined the combined nitrogen, and likewise the incombustible constituents, in many of the drainage waters.

The nitrogen existing as nitric acid, sometimes that in other forms, and also some other constituents, are, and for some time past have been, determined periodically, in both the rain and the various 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.

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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, Etc.

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 to 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 carcases, 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 contituents 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.

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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—1879, INCLUSIVE.

1. Agricultural Chemistry (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. viii., p. 226) 1847
2. Agricultural Chemistry, Turnip Culture (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. viii., p. 494) 1847
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
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
5. Agricultural Chemistry, especially in relation to the Mineral Theory of Baron Liebig (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xii., p. 1) 1851
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
13. Report of Experiments on the Growth of Red Clover by different Manures (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxi., p. 178) 1860
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
15. On the Application of Different Manures to Different Crops, and on their Proper Distribution on the Farm 1861
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
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
18. Report of Experiments made at Rodmersham, Kent, on the Growth of Wheat by different Descriptions of Manure for several years in succession on the same land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiii., p. 31) .. 1862
19. The Effects of Different Manures on the Mixed Herbage of Grass Land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., p. 131) 1863
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
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
22. Further Report of Experiments with Different Manures on Permanent Meadow Land (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., part 2) 1863
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
24. On the Selection of Artificial Manures for the Sugar-cane 1864
25. On the Accumulation of the Nitrogen of Manure in the Soil (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1866) 1866
26. 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
27. On the Home Produce, Imports, and Consumption of Wheat (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. vi., s.s., part 2) 1868
28. 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
29. Scientific Agriculture with a view to Profit (read before the Maidstone Farmers' Club, Dec. 15, 1870) 1870
30. Reports of Experiments on the Influence of various Manures on different Species of Plants (Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society) 1870
31. 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
32. Notes on Clover Sickness (Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., vol. iii.) 1871
33. 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
34. Unexhausted Tillages and Manures, with reference to the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870 .. 1874
35. On the more frequent Growth of Barley on Heavy Land (read before the London Farmers' Club, Feb. 1, 1875) 1875
36. On the Valuation of Unexhausted Manures (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xi., s.s., part 1) 1875
37. Note on the Occurrence of "Fairy Rings" (Jour. Linn. Soc., Botany, vol. xv., p. 17) 1875
38. On some points in connection with Vegetation (Address delivered at South Kensington in the Chemical Section of the Science Conferences) 1876
39. On Rainfall, Evaporation, and Percolation (Proceedings of the Inst. of Civil Engineers, vol. xiv., part 3) 1876

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40. 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
41. On Nitrification; a Report of Experiments made in the Rothamsted Laboratory (Jour. Chem. Soc., January, 1878) 1878
42. Composition of Potatos (Note—Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc., vol. v., part 5; Proceedings, p. xxxvii. 1878
43. Is Higher Farming a remedy for Lower Prices? (Lecture delivered before the East Berwickshire Agricultural Association, May 3, 1879. Published by G. Macaskie, 'Warder' Office, Berwick) .. 1879

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
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
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
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
5. Agricultural Chemistry: Pig Feeding (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xiv., p. 459) 1853
6. On the Equivalency of Starch and Sugar in Food (Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1854) 1854
7. Experiments on the Comparative Fattening Qualities of Different Breeds of Sheep—Leicesters and Cross-breds (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xvi., p. 45) .. 1855
8. On the Sewage of London (Journal of the Society of Arts, March 7, 1855) 1855
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
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
11. Observations on the recently-introduced Manufactured Foods for Agricultural Stock (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xix., p. 199) 1858
12. Experimental Inquiry into the Composition of some of the Animals Fed and Slaughtered as Human Food (Philosophical Transactions, Part 2, 1859) .. 1859
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
14. On the Composition of the Animal Portion of our Food, and on its relations to Bread—Abstract (Jour. Chem. Soc., vol. xii., p. 54) 1860
15. Fifth Report of Experiments on the Feeding of Sheep (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxii., p. 189) .. 1861
16. Report of Experiments on the Fattening of Oxen at Woburn Park Farm (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxii., p. 200) 1861
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
18. Supplementary Report of Experiments on the Feeding of Sheep (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiii., p. 191) 1862
19. The Utilisation of Town Sewage (Jour. Roy. Ag. Soc. Eng., vol. xxiv., p. 65) 1863
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
21. On the Sewage of Towns (Third Report and Appendices 1, 2, and 3, of the Royal Commission. Presented to Parliament) 1865
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
23. On the Composition, Value, and Utilisation of Town Sewage (Jour. Chem. Soc., New Series, vol. iv.; Entire Series, vol. xix.) 1866
24. Food, in its Relations to the various Exigencies of the Animal Body (Phil. Mag., July, 1866) .. 1866
25. On the Sources of the Fat of the Animal Body (Phil. Mag., December, 1866) 1866
26. Note—On Sewage Utilisation (Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. xiv., Part 3) .. 1876
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

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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 upon 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 and 1878 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.)

		Produce per Acre, Weighed as Hay.								
		Average per Annum. (First Crops only.)			Twenty-second Season, 1877.			Twenty-third Season, 1878.			
Plots.	Manures, per acre, per Annum.	10 Years, 1856–65.	10 Years, 1866–75.	20 Years, 1856–75.	First Crop.	Second Crop.	Total.	First Crop.	Second Crop.	Total.	Plots.
	1 acre = (about) 0·40 Hectare or 1·59 Prussian Morgen. 1 lb. (pound avoir.) = (about) 0·45 Kilogramme or 0·91 Zollverein Pfund. 1 cwt. (hundredweight) = (about) 51·0 Kilogrammes or 1·02 Centner. 1 ton = (about) 1016·0 Kilogrammes or 20·33 Centner. 1 lb. per acre = (about) 1·12 Kilogramme per Hectare or 0·57 Zollv. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen. 1 cwt. per acre = (about) 125·5 Kilogrammes per Hectare or 0·64 Centner per Pr. Morgen. 1 ton per acre = (about) 2510·0 Kilogrammes per Hectare or 12·82 Centner per Pr. Morgen.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
1	1856–63, 8 years, 14 tons Farmyard Manure, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts [1]; average produce 49½ cwts. 1864 and since, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone; average produce (12 years, 1864–75) 38⅝ cwts.	48⅜	37¾	43	42¼	20	62¼	30¾	17½	48¼	1
2	1856–63, 8 years, 14 tons Farmyard Manure; average produce 42⅞ cwts. 1864 and since, unmanured; average produce (12 years, 1864–75) 32⅜ cwts.	41⅝	32	36⅞	32¼	16¼	48½	21	15¾	36¾	2
3	Unmanured, continuously	22½	20	21¼	21	17⅛	38½	16½	13¼	29¾	3
4 (1)	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime [2]	23¼	21¼	22¼ [9]	27¾	18¾	46½	19½	15¼	34¾	1
4 (2)	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime, and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	33⅞	30½	32¼ [9]	42	13½	55½	32½	21½	54	2 } 4
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	30½	22	26¼	26¼	20	46¼	17¼	18¾	36	5
[3] 6	1856–68, 13 years, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 30½ cwts. 1869–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulp. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulp. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulp. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos.; av. prod. (7 yrs., 1869–75) 31½ cwts.	31⅜	30¼	30¾	37¾	19½	57¼	37	18¾	55¾	6
7	1856–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. [4] Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	33⅞	36¾	35¼	45½	24	69½	35	22¾	57¾	7
[3] 8	1856–61, 6 years, 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate; average produce 36 cwts. 1862 and since, 250 lbs. [5] Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate; average produce (14 years, 1862–75) 27½ cwts.	33⅝	26¼	30⅛	32½	15½	48	22¾	17½	40	8
9	1856–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. [4] Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphos., and 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	53⅜	48½	51	54	22	76	56	24¼	80¼	9
[3] 10	1856–61, 6 yrs. 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 200 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 400 lbs. Amm.-salts; av. prod. 55½ cwts. 1862 and since, 250 lbs. [5] Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 400 lbs. Amm.-salts; av. prod. (14 yrs., 1862–75) 42½ cwts.	52¾	39⅝	46⅛	43½	25	68½	41	22	63	10
11 (1)	1856–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. [4] Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosph., 800 lbs. [6] Ammonia-salts	61⅜	53⅝	57⅜	60¾	48¾	109¼	51¾	41¼	93	1 } 11
11 (2)	1856–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulp. Pot., 100 lbs. [4] Sulp. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulp. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superph., 800 lbs. [6] Amm.-salts, and 400 lbs. Silic. Soda [7]	63¼	61½	62¾	76	34¼	110¼	60	38	98	2
12	Unmanured continuously	25	22⅞	24	19¼	25¼	44½	16½	16	32¼	12
13	1856–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulp. Pot., 100 lbs. [4] Sulp. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulp. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superph., 400 lbs. Amm.-salts, 2000 lbs. Cut Wheat-straw	55½	59⅝	57¾	56	29	85	55	29⅜	84⅜	13
14	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda [8], 1858–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. [4] Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superph.	53⅛	60½	57 [10]	56	19	75	48	15¼	63¼	14
15	1858–75, 18 years, 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda 1876–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	36⅛	35	35⅝ [10]	33¾	18	51¾	25¼	21¼	46½	15
16	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 1858–78 300 lbs., 1879 500 lbs., Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. [4] Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., and 3½ cwts, Superphosphate	45½	47⅝	46½ [10]	54½	20½	75	42¾	20½	63¼	16
17	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	34½	33½	33⅞ [10]	33½	16	49½	27½	14¼	41¾	17
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	32⅛ [11]	40¼	19¾	60	34½	17¼	51¾	18
19	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 290 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	38⅝ [12]	42¼	19¼	61½	39½	17¼	56¾	19
20	327 lbs. Nitrate of Potass, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (commencing 1872)	..	..	36½	46	16½	62½	42¾	14	56¾	20

(1) "Ammonia-salts"—in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.
(2) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric Acid Sp. gr. 1·7 (and water).
(3) Plots 6, 8, and 10, had, besides the Manures specified, 2000 lbs. Sawdust per acre per annum for the first 7 years, 1856–1862, but without effect.
(4) 200 lbs. 1856–63 inclusive.
(5) 500 lbs. in 1862 and 1863.
(6) Only 400 lbs. in 1859–60–61.
(7) The application of Silicates did not commence until 1862; 9 years (1862–1870), 200 lbs. Silicate Lime, and 200 lbs. Silicate Soda; 1871, and since, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda.
(8) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 400 lbs. of "Ammonia-salts."
(9) The manures specified were first applied in 1859 (previously, 1856–7 and 8, Sawdust only).
(10) Averages of 8 years, 10 years, and 18 years, as these experiments did not commence until 1858.
(11) Averages of (1 year), 10 years, and 11 years, as the experiment only commmenced in 1865.
(12) Averages of 4 years only, 1872–75.

HOOS FIELD.

Experiments on the Growth of BARLEY year after year on the same Land, without Manure, and with different kinds of Manure.

Previous Cropping—1847, Swedish Turnips, with Dung and Superphosphate of Lime, the Roots carted off; 1848, Barley; 1849, Clover; 1850, Wheat; 1851, Barley manured with Ammonia salts.
First Experimental Barley Crop in 1852. Barley every year since; and, unless stated to the contrary in the Table, or in the foot-notes, the same Manure has been applied year after year to the same Plot.

(Area under experiment, about 4¼ acres.)

1 acre	= (about)	0·40 Hectare	or 1·59 Prussian Morgen.
1 bushel	= (about)	0·36 Hectolitre	or 0·66 Prussian Scheffel.
1 lb. (pound avoir.)	= (about)	0·45 Kilogramme	or 0·91 Zollverein Pfund.
1 cwt. (hundredweight)	= (about)	51·0 Kilogrammes	or 1·02 Centner.
1 bushel per acre	= (about)	0·9 Hectolitre per Hectare	or 0·42 Pr. Scheffel per Pr. Morgen.
1 lb. per acre	= (about)	1·12 Kilogramme per Hectare	or 0·57 Zollv. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen.
1 cwt. per acre	= (about)	125·5 Kilogrammes per Hectare	or 0·64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.

Plots.	Manures, per acre, per annum.	Produce per Acre. Average per Annum. Dressed Corn. Quantity. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Dressed Corn. Weight per Bushel. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Total Straw. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Twenty-seventh Season, 1878. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Plots.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	Cwts.	
1 O.	Unmanured continuously	22	15⅛	18⅝	52	53	52½	12⅞	8½	10¾	10	48⅜	6	1 O.
2 O.	3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (1)	28	19⅝	24	52½	54	53¼	14⅜	9½	12⅛	12⅛	49	9	2 O.
3 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	24¾	16¾	20¾	52⅝	53⅝	53	13½	8⅝	11⅛	7¾	49½	5½	3 O.
4 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	30½	20¼	25⅜	52⅝	54	53½	15⅞	10¼	13⅛	11⅜	48½	7¼	4 O.
1 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (4)	34½	28⅛	31⅜	51½	53	52⅛	20	15½	17⅝	15	48	10⅛	1 A.
2 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	48⅛	43¼	45¾	52⅝	54⅜	53½	29	23⅛	26	31⅜	51	19⅜	2 A.
3 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	36¾	31⅜	34¼	52	54	53	22⅛	17⅜	19¾	20⅛	50	12⅛	3 A.
4 A.	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos.	47¾	42⅞	45⅜	53	55½	54¼	29¾	25¼	27½	33⅜	52	19¾	4 A.
(6) 1 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda	40	30¾	35¾	51¼	53	52⅛	23⅞	17⅜	20¾	15⅞	47½	10⅜	1 AA.
(6) 2 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	50½	45⅛	47⅞	52¼	54⅝	53½	32	25¾	28⅞	33⅜	51⅞	19⅜	2 AA.
(6) 3 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	40	31⅝	35⅞	51½	53¾	52⅝	26	19⅜	22⅜	20⅜	50⅜	12	3. AA.
(6) 4 AA.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3¼ cwts. Superphos.	51	45	48	52¼	55½	53⅞	34¾	26½	30⅜	31⅜	52⅞	19⅝	4 AA.
(5) 1 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda (5)	..	36½	..	..	54	..	..	20⅞	..	25	50⅛	14¼	1 AAS.
(5) 2 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, and 3½ cwts Superphosphate (1)	..	46½	..	..	55⅛	..	..	27⅛	..	30⅛	52⅝	21⅛	2 AAS.
(5) 3 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	..	40⅝	..	..	54½	..	..	23¾	..	27⅛	51⅞	14⅜	3 AAS.
(5) 4 AAS.	275 lbs. Nitrate Soda, 400 lbs. Silicate Soda, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag. and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	..	47¾	..	..	55⅜	..	..	29⅜	..	40⅛	54	26⅜	4 AAS.
(7) 1 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake	47	41¼	44⅛	52⅜	55⅛	54	28⅜	22¼	25⅓	27⅜	52	19⅜	1 C.
(7) 2 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	48⅛	42⅜	45⅝	52⅜	55⅜	54⅛	30⅝	23⅛	26⅞	32⅛	53⅛	19⅜	2 C.
(7) 3 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Magnesia	44½	40	42¼	52⅝	55¼	54	28⅜	22⅜	25⅓	29½	52⅜	17⅛	3 C.
(7) 4 C.	1000 lbs. Rape-cake, 200 lbs. (2) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (3) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3¼ cwts. Superphos.	48¼	44½	46¼	52½	55⅓	54	31⅜	24⅜	27⅞	32⅝	53½	20½	4 C.
(8) 1 N.	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	38⅞	34½	36⅓ (11)	52	53⅓	52⅜ (11)	24¼	20	22 (11)	17⅛	48⅝	11⅜	1 N.
(8) 2 N.	275 lbs. (9) Nitrate of Soda	43⅜	38	40⅝ (11)	51¾	54¼	53 (11)	27¾	22	24½ (11)	19⅛	50⅛	12½	2 N.
5 O.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (10)	24⅜	17½	20⅞ (11)	52½	54⅜	53½ (11)	13½	8⅞	11⅛ (11)	6⅝	48¼	3⅞	5 O.
5 A.	200 lbs. (2) Sulphate of Potass, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts	45⅝	41⅜	43⅝ (11)	52⅝	55½	54⅛ (11)	29⅜	24⅝	26⅞ (11)	27⅜	52	16⅞	5 A.
M.	100 lbs. Sulphate of Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	23⅛	17⅜	19⅜ (12)	53	53⅜	53 (12)	13¼	10⅛	11¼ (12)	12⅜	51⅝	8⅜	M.
6 1	Unmanured continuously	24¾	15⅝	20¼	52	53⅛	52⅝	13⅜	8⅞	11¼	9¾	48⅜	5⅛	1 6
6 2	Ashes (burnt soil and turf)	24	17	20¼	52⅛	53½	52⅞	13⅛	9	11	11¼	49⅜	6¼	2 6
7 1	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, 20 yrs., 1852–71, av. prod. 48¼ bush.; unmanured since, av. prod., 7 yrs., 1872–8, 36¼ bush.	48¼	38⅝	46 (13)	54⅜	55	54½ (13)	28½	21	26⅝ (13)	21⅞	52⅜	16½	1 7
7 2	Farmyard Manure 14 tons, every year; av. produce, 20 years, 1852–71, 48¼ bush.; 7 years, 1872–8, 49½ bush.	47¾	49½	48⅝	53½	55⅜	54½	28½	28½	28	46⅜	52⅜	32⅜	2 7

(1) The "Superphosphate of Lime" is, in all cases, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1·7 (and water).
(2) 300 lbs. per annum for the first six years, 1852–7.
(3) 200 lbs. per annum for the first six years, 1852–7.
(4) The "Ammonia-salts"—in all cases equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.
(5) First 6 years, 1852–7, instead of Nitrate of Soda, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts per annum; next 10 years, 1858–67, 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts per annum; 1868, and since, 275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per annum. 275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda is reckoned to contain the same amount of Nitrogen as 200 lbs. "Ammonia-salts."
(6) The application of Silicates did not commence until 1864; in 1864-5-6 and 7, 200 lbs. Silicate of Soda and 200 lbs. Silicate of Lime were applied per acre, but in 1868, and since, 400 lbs. Silicate of Soda, and no Silicate of Lime. These plots ("AAS") comprise, respectively, one half of the original "AA" plots, and, excepting the addition of the Silicates, have been, and are, in other respects, manured in the same way as the "AA" plots.
(7) 2000 lbs. Rape-cake per annum for the first six years, and 1000 lbs. only, each year since.
(8) 300 lbs. Sulphate of Potass, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime, without Nitrate of Soda, the first year (1852); Nitrate alone each year since.
(9) 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda for 1853-4-5-6, and 7; and 275 lbs. only, each year since.
(10) Ammonia-salts also the first year, but not since.
(11) Averages of 12 years, 13 years, and 25 years.
(12) Averages of 7 years, 13 years, and 20 years.
(13) Averages of 20 years (with dung), 6 years (unmanured), and 26 years.

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 28 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 manures by drainage, especially in wet winters, it has been 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 sown in the autumn. This plan was adopted for the first time for the crop of 1878.

(Area under experiment, about 13 acres.)

1 acre	= (about) 0·40 Hectare .. .. or 1·59 Prussian Morgen.
1 bushel	= (about) 0·36 Hectolitre .. .. .. or 0·66 Prussian Scheffel.
1 lb. (pound avoir.)	= (about) 0·45 Kilogramme .. .. .. or 0·91 Zollverein Pfund.
1 cwt. (hundredweight)	= (about) 51·0 Kilogrammes .. .. .. or 1·02 Centner.
1 bushel per acre ..	= (about) 0·9 Hectolitre per Hectare .. or 0·42 Pr. Scheffel per Pr. Morgen.
1 lb. per acre ..	= (about) 1·12 Kilogramme per Hectare or 0·57 Zollv. Pfd. per Pr. Morgen.
1 cwt. per acre ..	= (about) 125·5 Kilogrammes per Hectare or 0·64 Centner per Pr. Morgen.

Plots.	Manures, per acre, per annum.	Produce per Acre. Average per Annum. Dressed Corn. Quantity. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Weight per Bushel. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Total Straw. 13 Years, 1852–64.	13 Years, 1865–77.	26 Years, 1852–77.	Thirty-Fifth Season, 1878. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	Plots.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	Cwts.	
0	Superphosphate of Lime (three times as much as on No. 5 and succeeding Plots)	18¾	15⅝	16⅞	57⅞	59	58½	16¼	12⅛	14¼	15½	59	12⅝	0
1	Sulphates of Potass, Soda, and Magnesia (twice as much as on No. 5 and succeeding Plots)	16¼	11¾	13⅜	57⅝	58⅜	58¼	15⅜	9⅛	12⅛	10⅝	59⅛	9⅛	1
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons every year)	35¾	33	34¼	59⅝	60⅝	60⅛	34⅝	30⅛	32½	28¼	61	36⅛	2
3	Unmanured continuously	15½	11⅞	13⅛	57	58⅜	57⅞	14⅝	9	11⅞	12⅜	59	9⅝	3
4	Unmanured for Crop of 1852, and since; previously Superphosphate (made with Muriatic Acid), and Sulphate Ammonia ..	17	12⅛	14½	57½	59	58¼	15¼	9⅞	12⅛	12⅜	60	8⅞	4
5 (*a* and *b*)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (3) ..	18¼	13⅛	15⅝	58⅛	59⅜	58¾	16⅝	10⅝	13⅝	14⅝	58¾	11⅜	5 (*a* and *b*)
6 (*a* and *b*)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (4)	28½	20⅜	24½	58⅞	60	59½	27⅛	18	22⅝	22⅜	60⅜	26¼	6 (*a* and *b*)
7 (*a* and *b*)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts ..	37⅛	29½	33¼	58¾	60⅛	59½	38⅛	28⅝	33⅜	31¼	60⅝	44¼	7 (*a* and *b*)
8 (*a* and *b*)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 600 lbs. Ammonia-salts ..	38⅞	34⅜	36⅜	58¼	60	59⅛	42¾	36⅞	39⅞	38⅛	60½	55⅛	8 (*a* and *b*)
9 {*a*	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda (6)	35⅜	37⅜	36⅜	57½	59	58¼	40⅝	42¼	41⅓	37¼	59¼	50¼	9 {*a*
9 *b*}	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (5). (The Nitrate for both 9*a* and 9*b* always sown in the Spring.)	26⅜	23¼	24⅝	55⅞	57¼	56⅜	28½	24⅜	26⅛	23⅜	57	25⅝	9 *b*}
10 {*a*	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone, for 1845, and each year since; Mineral Manure in 1844	23⅜	19¼	21⅓	56¼	57⅝	57	23⅜	16⅜	20⅛	27⅜	59⅓	24⅝	10 {*a*
10 *b*}	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts alone, for 1845, and each year since (except 1846 and 1850); Mineral Manure 1844, '48, '50 ..	27⅝	21	24⅜	57⅜	57⅞	57⅝	27½	18¼	22⅞	29⅞	59⅛	28	10 *b*}
11 (*a* and *b*)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	30⅛	23	26⅜	56⅜	58⅓	57⅓	29⅛	20⅜	24⅜	29⅝	60	38⅜	11 (*a* and *b*)
12 (*a* and *b*)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 366½ lbs. (6) Sulphate of Soda	35⅞	28	32	58⅛	59⅜	59⅛	35½	25⅛	30⅜	29¼	60⅝	41½	12 (*a* and *b*)
13 (*a* and *b*)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 200 lbs. (6) Sulphate of Potass	35¼	29⅝	32⅜	59	60⅜	59⅞	36	27⅞	32	29½	60⅞	41⅞	13 (*a* and *b*)
14 (*a* and *b*)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 280 lbs. (6) Sulphate of Magnesia	35½	28⅜	32⅛	58⅝	59⅞	59½	35⅜	25⅞	30⅝	32⅛	60⅓	43⅜	14 (*a* and *b*)
15 {*a*	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Pot., 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Sod., 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos. (7); 400 lbs. Amm.-salts, in Autm. (8)	33½	30¼	31⅞	59	60⅝	59⅞	34	28	31	21	59⅝	26⅛	15 {*a*
15 *b*}	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Pot., 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Sod., 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos. (7); 400 lbs. Amm.-salts, in Autm. (9)	35	31¼	33⅛	59	60⅜	59⅝	36	29¼	32⅝	23¼	60⅛	28⅜	15 *b*}
16 (*a* and *b*)	1852–64, 13 years, 200 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., and 800 lbs. Ammonia-salts; average produce 39½ bush. Corn, 46⅞ cwts. Straw .. .. 1865 and since, unmanured; average produce (14 years, 1865–78) 15½ bushels Corn, 13⅜ cwts. Straw	39½	15⅜	27⅝	58	59⅜	58⅞	46⅝	13½	30⅛	13⅝	59⅞	11⅞	16 (*a* and *b*)
(10) 17 (*a* and *b*)	200 lbs. (1) Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	18⅜	14	16¼ (12)	58¼	59⅜	58⅞ (12)	17½	12	14⅜ (12)	29	61	41⅜ (14)	17 (*a* and *b*)
18 (*a* and *b*)	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts	32⅞	26⅜	29⅞ (13)	59	60⅛	59⅝ (13)	33⅜	25	29¼ (13)	15¼	60	15⅞ (15)	18 (*a* and *b*)
19	1878–9, 1700 lbs. Rape-cake; 1852–78, 3½ cwts. Superphos. Lime (11), 300 lbs. Sulph. Amm., and 500 lbs. Rape-cake, in Autm.	32	26½	29¼	58⅜	58½	58½	31⅜	23	27¼	27½	60	28⅛	19
20	Unmanured continuously	15⅜	11⅞	13¼ (16)	57⅛	58	57⅜ (16)	15	10⅜	24⅜ (16)	14⅛	57⅜	10⅞	20
21	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 100 lbs. Muriate Ammonia	22⅜	17⅜	20	58¼	59¼	58⅜	20⅞	14⅞	17⅝	19⅜	59⅜	16¼	21
22	200 lbs. (1) Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. (2) Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag., 3½ cwts. Superphos., 100 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia	22	18½	20¼	58⅛	59	58⅜	20½	15⅜	18	18¾	59	16¾	22

(1) 300 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1858, and previously.
(2) 200 lbs. per annum for Crop of 1858, and previously.
(3) "Superphosphate of Lime"—in all cases, excepting for Plot 19, made from 200 lbs. Bone-ash, 150 lbs. Sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1·7 (and water).
(4) The "Ammonia-salts," in all cases, equal parts Sulphate and Muriate of Ammonia of Commerce.
(5) 9*a*, 475 lbs. Nitrate Soda in 1852, 275 lbs. in 1853 and 1854, 550 lbs. each year since. No Sulphate of Potass, Soda, or Magnesia, or Superphosphate, in 1852, 1853, or 1854. 9*b*, 475 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."
(6) For 1858, and previously—1½ time as much.
(7) For 1872 and previously, made with Muriatic instead of Sulphuric Acid.
(8) For 1872 and previously, 400 lbs. Sulphate Ammonia, sown in the Autumn; for 1873, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Spring; for 1878 and 1879, 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 and 1879, 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, sown in the Autumn.
(10) The Manures of Plots 17 and 18 are, year by year, transposed.
(11) Made with Muriatic instead of Sulphuric Acid.
(12) Averages of Mineral Manures, alternated with Ammonia-salts.
(13) Averages of Ammonia-salts, alternated with Mineral Manures.
(14) Plots 17 had the Ammonia-salts for the Crop of 1878.
(15) Plots 18 had the Mineral Manures for the Crop of 1878.
(16) Averages of 13 years, 12 years, and 25 years only; as, in 1868, owing to a mistake in carting, the produce could not be ascertained.

The Plots marked "(*a* and *b*)" are divided into duplicate portions, "*a*" and "*b*," respectively, which are manured alike; excepting that, for the crops of 1864-5-6 and 7, the "*a*" portions of plots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, and 17 (or 18), received a mixture of soluble Silicates in addition to the other Manures, but, hitherto, without any material effect; and for the crops of 1868, and since, cut straw (that produced in the previous season) has been applied (instead of Silicates) on the "*a*" portions of plots 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17 (or 18); also for the crop of 1874, and since, the straw of the previous season has been cut up and applied to the "*a*" portion of plot 15.

GEESCROFT FIELD.

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

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

First Experimental Oat Crop in 1869.

(Area under Experiment, ¾ acre.)

PLOTS.	MANURES, PER ACRE, PER ANNUM.	PRODUCE PER ACRE. 1ST SEASON, 1869. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	2ND SEASON, 1870. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	3RD SEASON, 1871. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	4TH SEASON, 1872. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	5TH SEASON. 1873. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.	AVERAGE PER ANNUM 5 YEARS, 1869–1873. Dressed Corn. Quantity.	Weight per Bushel.	Total Straw.
		Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.
1	Unmanured	36⅝	36¾	19¼	16⅜	35	9⅛	20½	33½	11¼	15	36¼	7⅛	10¾	27⅛	5⅜	19⅛	33¼	10⅜
2	200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (1)	45	38½	24½	19⅛	35⅛	9⅝	22	35¼	13½	19½	37¾	10⅜	17	28⅝	8⅝	24½	35	13⅜
3	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	56⅛	37½	36⅞	30	34⅞	17¼	57⅛	36⅜	40⅝	55¾	37½	30⅜	36½	32⅝	16⅜	47	35⅞	28½
4	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	75¼	39¼	54	50⅜	36	28⅜	58⅜	35⅜	50	62⅜	39½	45⅛	48½	34¾	27⅝	59	37	41⅛
5	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	62¼	38½	42¾	36½	35¼	23	55	36⅝	34⅝	42⅛	36⅝	20⅜	39¾	30½	16½	47⅛	35½	27½
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	69⅜	38½	49⅞	50	35¾	28¾	60¼	33¾	48⅜	44⅝	37¼	24	63⅝	33⅜	24	57½	35¾	35

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 (5).			9TH SEASON, 1877 (6). FALLOW.			10TH SEASON, 1878.			AVERAGE PER ANNUM 4 YEARS, 1874, 5, 6, and 8.		
		Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.	Bushels.	lbs.	cwts.
1	Unmanured	12	31½	7	12½	29⅜	5⅞	8⅛	32	2⅜	..	..	..	22½	32	8⅜	13¾	31½	6
2	200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate of Lime (1)	13⅜	31¼	6½	13⅛	29¾	6⅞	7¾	30	2⅝	..	..	..	17¾	35½	8¼	13⅛	31⅝	6⅛
3	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	37¼	33¼	22⅝	30⅜	32⅞	15⅜	17⅝	34⅛	6	..	..	..	30	32¾	12⅜	28⅞	33¼	14⅛
4	200 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	46¾	34⅝	24⅝	30⅝	34⅞	20¼	29¼	35½	12⅓	..	..	..	45⅜	37	22½	38	35½	20
5	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda (3)	35⅛ (4)	30 (4)	16½ (4)	23½ (4)	31¼ (4)	11⅜ (4)	12⅜	30⅞	3⅞	..	..	..	34⅛	34¼	12⅛	26⅜	31⅝	11⅛
6	275 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia, and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate	28¼ (4)	33½ (4)	16⅜ (4)	28⅜ (4)	33⅜ (4)	14½ (4)	19⅜	33¼	8	..	..	..	37	36½	17½	28½	34⅛	14⅛

(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; no manures being applied.

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. In 1878 the usual manures were sown, and beans were drilled on February 26. Owing to the wetness of the winter, and the condition of the land, it now (1879) remains fallow.

The general result of the experiments with Beans has been that mineral constituents used as manure (more particularly potass), increased the produce very much during the early years; and, to a certain extent, afterwards, whenever the season was favourable for the crop. Ammonia-salts, on the other hand, produced very little effect; notwithstanding that a Leguminous crop contains two, three, or more times as much nitrogen as a Graminaceous 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. Owing to the wetness of the winter, and the condition of the land, it now (1879) remains fallow.

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.

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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 (1876), 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. From this sowing a cutting was taken on September 5, 1877; and three cuttings in 1878, on June 10, July 26, and November 1. In May, 1879, there remained some fairly vigorous plants, but not nearly enough for a crop, so the ground was dug up (the soil sampled), the plants then dug in, and fresh seed sown. This (1879) is the 26th 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 (1879) the land is devoted to experiments with various Leguminous plants, which were commenced in 1878.

In the spring of 1871 the *small* plots in the field were again

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re-sown, and those of them with garden-soil were entirely enclosed, both around and above, by galvanised wire netting. Small cuttings were taken from these small beds in July 1872, and (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 re-manured 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 re-manured 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). In the spring of 1878 the beds were dug up, and cleaned; and they were re-sown with Clover, without further manuring, on June 12 and 13. All came up well, but the plant was almost entirely destroyed by "Fly." In May 1879, there remained about a quarter of a plant on the plot with the largest amount of mineral manure, including potass, and sown to the greatest depth, and perhaps a third of a plant where the same mineral manures, with nitrate of soda in addition, had been applied; but there was scarcely a single plant on any of the other plots. At this time, the end of May, 1879, all the beds have been cleaned, and will be re-sown with seed.

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."

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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. 16 and 17.
In 1876 experiments with Mangold-wurzel were substituted, and are still in progress (see pages 18 and 19).

(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.

Plots.	Series 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.	Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed as under—									
		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. 1940 lbs. Rape-cake.	
		Average Produce, per Acre, per Annum.							
		Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
3	Gypsum 1845; without Manure 1846 and since (average 1846, 7, 8)	1 4	0 17	1 7	1 0	5 10	3 19	6 11	3 3
4	Superphosphate, each year; Potass, Soda, and Magnesia, 1847–8 ..	8 1	2 15	9 15	4 3	10 5	6 1	11 2	4 12
5	Superphosphate, each year;	8 16	2 19	9 18	4 8	10 1	6 3	10 18	4 15
6 } 7 }	Superphosphate, each year; and Potass 1847–8	8 0	2 19	9 16	5 4	10 7	6 17	10 17	5 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).

Plots.	Series 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.	Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed, as under, in 1849 and 1850. No Cross-dressing in 1851 and 1852.							
		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.	
		Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
3	Without Manure, 1846 and since	2 6	0 6	3 17	0 6	7 0	0 17	7 14	0 13
4	Superphosphate, Sulphates Potass and Magnesia, and Soda-ash ..	7 17	0 10	9 9	0 11	13 1	0 18	12 7	0 15
5	Superphosphate	7 9	0 11	8 14	0 13	11 4	1 1	10 10	0 17
6 } 7 }	Superphosphate, and Sulphate Potass	6 16	0 9	8 14	0 10	12 8	0 17	11 14	0 14

Barley, without Manure (after Roots manured as above); Three Seasons, 1853–1855.

Plots.	Series 1.	Series 2.	Series 3.		Series 4.		Series 5.	
			Dressed Corn.	Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Straw.	Dressed Corn.	Straw.
			Bushels.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Cwts.	Bushels.	Cwts.
3	.. ..		18¾	12½	20½	12⅝	24½	15⅝	25⅞	16
4	.. ..		20¾	12¼	22½	13	25	14⅜	25¼	14⅞
5	.. ..		21	11⅞	23	12¾	26¾	15	27	15½
6 } 7 }	.. ..		18¾	10⅞	20½	11⅞	25	14⅜	25	14⅞

Swedish Turnips; Fifteen Seasons, 1856–1870.(1) Roots and Leaves carted off the Land.

Plots.	Series 1. Manures as under; no Cross-dressing.	Each Plot as Series 1, and Cross-dressed as under—									
		Series 2. 5 years, 1856–1860. 300 lbs. Saw-dust. 328 lbs. Nitric Acid. 10 years, 1861–1870. 550 lbs. Nitrate Soda.		Series 3. 5 years, 1856–1860. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts. 10 years, 1861–1870. 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts.		Series 4. 5 years, 1856–1860. 200 lbs. Ammonia-salts. 3000 lbs. Sawdust. 10 years, 1861–1870. 400 lbs. Ammonia-salts. 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.		Series 5. 5 years, 1856–1860. 3000 lbs. Sawdust. 10 years, 1861–1870. 2000 lbs. Rape-cake.	
		Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure, 14 tons	6 4	0 17	7 9	1 2	8 8	1 4	8 16	1 9	8 0	1 4
2	Farmyard Manure, 14 tons, and Superphosphate	6 7	0 16	7 13	1 3	8 5	1 5	8 14	1 9	7 16	1 2
3	Without Manure, 1846, and since	0 11	0 3	0 19	0 4	0 13	0 3	3 6	0 14	3 8	0 13
4	Superphosph., each year; Sulph. Potass, Soda, and Magnesia, 1856–60	2 16	0 8	5 2	0 16	4 12	0 14	6 12	1 6	5 8	0 17
5	Superphosphate, each year	2 12	0 9	4 13	0 18	3 16	0 15	5 16	1 7	5 0	0 19
6	Superphosphate, each year; Sulphate Potass, 1856–1860	2 7	0 7	4 11	0 14	4 5	0 13	6 6	1 2	5 3	0 16
7	Superphosph., each year; Sulph. Potass, and 36½ Amm.-salts, 1856–60	2 12	0 7	4 13	0 14	4 12	0 14	6 15	1 4	5 9	0 17
8	Unman. 1853, and since; previously part Unman.; part Superphosph.	1 3	0 4	1 13	0 5	1 2	0 5	3 19	0 18	3 14	0 19

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 13 years is, in each case, divided by 15.

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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.	Manures, per Acre, per Annum. Series 1.	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. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.
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 cwts. 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 cwts. 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 cwts. Superphosphate	5 12 / 1 8	20 19 / 3 14	15 4 / 3 19	19 18 / 7 12	18 19 / 4 5
6	3½ cwts. 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 cwts. 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.				
	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.
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 cwts. 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 cwts. 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 cwts. Superphosphate	6 17 / 1 8	19 6 / 6 4	14 5 / 4 13	18 11 / 10 4	15 18 / 3 16
6	3½ cwts. 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 cwts. 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.				
	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.
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 cwts. 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 cwts. 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 cwts. Superphosphate	5 5 / 1 11	18 8 / 5 13	10 19 / 5 0	14 15 / 9 8	13 19 / 4 9
6	3½ cwts. 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 cwts. 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 (3). Mineral Manures as in 1872 and 1873; but no Farmyard Manure, or cross-dressings of Nitrate Soda, Ammonia-salts, or Rape-cake.				
	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.
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 cwts. 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 cwts. 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 cwts. Superphosphate	5 19 / 1 7	7 10 / 3 6	7 6 / 2 8	7 15 / 5 4	5 17 / 3 6
6	3½ cwts. 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 cwts. 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.				
	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts. / Tons. cwts.
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 cwts. 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 cwts. 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 cwts. Superphosphate	5 11 / 1 2	9 19 / 1 10	7 16 / 1 4	13 17 / 2 8	11 2 / 1 14
6	3½ cwts. 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 cwts. 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.

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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.

I. Mean Per Cent. Sugar, Mineral Matter (Crude Ash), and Nitrogen, in Juice, in Selected cases, each year; 5 years, 1871–5;
and
II. Average Produce and Composition of the Roots; First Three Seasons, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

For Manures and Produce, see facing page.	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.		
I. 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	0·638		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	0·730	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	0·668	
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	0·835	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 (1). 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	..	10·30	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	11·39	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	12·33	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

II. 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 (2)	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	18·53	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 (2)	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.

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EXPERIMENTS ON **MANGOLD WURZEL**.—BARN FIELD (after SUGAR-BEET); commencing 1876.

The arrangement of the Plots is precisely the same as previously for Sugar-beet, excepting that Plot 9, which was unmanured for Sugar-beet, and also previously for Swedes, is now added as a manured Plot. With this exception, the manures are also substantially the same as previously for Sugar-beet; in fact, precisely the same as for the Sugar-beet in 1872 and 1873. Seed, Yellow Globe; dibbled on ridges, rows 26 inches apart; plants 11 inches apart in the rows (3). Area under experiment about 8 acres. Roots all carted off; Leaves weighed, spread on the respective Plots, and ploughed in.

Plots.	MANURES PER ACRE PER ANNUM. Series 1.	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.

FIRST SEASON, 1876. Seed dibbled, May 22–26. Crop taken up, Nov. 3–17.

		PRODUCE PER ACRE.									
		Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.	Roots.	Leaves.
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	19 12	4 9	25 2	7 5	29 19	7 12	31 9	10 5	24 9	5 19
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	19 13	4 6	27 13	7 3	29 8	7 10	30 18	9 16	29 19	6 12
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	6 10	1 14	20 13	5 12	14 3	4 10	19 19	7 7	17 4	4 15
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	8 8	1 15	25 1	6 0	19 19	4 9	30 8	8 13	25 8	5 10
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	7 10	1 14	21 0	5 14	13 10	5 1	17 2	7 14	17 17	5 17
6	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass	6 16	1 12	21 2	5 8	17 15	4 13	26 8	9 0	20 10	5 4
7	3½ cwts. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 36½ lbs. Am.-salts (2)	8 13	2 3	22 11	5 14	19 2	5 11	27 2	9 9	20 12	5 15
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	5 9	1 10	15 16	5 3	11 17	4 16	18 2	7 11	15 12	4 18
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (3)	..	.	..	..	25 14	7 6	..	..	..	..

SECOND SEASON, 1877. Seed dibbled, June 4–6 (Plots 8 and 9, June 11th). Crop taken up, Nov. 14–23.

		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	15 7	2 1	24 13	3 14	27 1	4 4	30 5	5 5	25 18	3 4
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	16 14	1 19	26 8	3 12	26 18	4 6	28 15	5 9	24 12	2 19
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	5 9	1 0	16 17	3 14	8 16	3 0	13 9	3 19	13 17	2 10
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	6 16	1 3	21 10	3 10	16 10	2 2	27 9	3 8	21 14	1 17
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	6 1	0 19	20 5	3 1	12 2	2 10	15 3	3 8	15 3	2 2
6	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass	5 8	0 18	20 19	2 18	15 6	1 16	24 18	3 16	19 3	1 12
7	3½ cwts. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 36½ lbs. Am.-salts (2)	7 0	1 3	22 2	3 16	16 13	2 7	25 15	5 0	20 13	2 8
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	3 19	1 3	9 17	5 4	7 4	3 10	11 9	4 11	10 3	3 3
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (3)	..	..	..	..	13 17	4 0	..	..	..	..

THIRD SEASON, 1878. Seed dibbled, June 8–9 (Plot 9, June 11th). Crop taken up, Nov. 7–20.

		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	13 5	2 16	18 15	4 4	20 11	5 6	22 4	6 3	17 1	3 13
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	14 16	2 19	21 4	4 15	19 15	5 3	20 18	5 17	18 17	3 15
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)	3 10	1 4	10 2	2 16	4 7	2 11	6 11	3 7	6 3	2 17
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	5 9	1 7	18 10	4 6	14 3	2 12	21 2	4 14	15 19	3 2
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	4 14	1 8	14 11	3 18	8 2	3 6	8 4	3 3	8 1	3 6
6	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass	3 18	1 3	15 1	3 7	12 0	2 14	15 3	4 11	12 5	3 3
7	3½ cwts. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 36½ lbs. Am.-salts (2)	5 8	1 9	13 18	3 1	11 18	2 18	14 0	4 5	11 19	3 8
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.	2 13	1 4	11 19	4 7	6 13	3 5	6 12	4 10	6 4	3 5
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (3)	..	..	..	..	15 17	5 9	..	..	..	..

FOURTH SEASON, 1879. Seed dibbled, May 13-15.

		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)										
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)										
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)										
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia										
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate										
6	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass										
7	3½ cwts. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 36½ lbs. Am.-salts (2)										
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.										
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (3)										

FIFTH SEASON, 1880.

		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)										
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)										
3	Without Manure (1846, and since)										
4	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 200 lbs. Chloride Sodium (common salt), 200 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia										
5	3½ cwts. Superphosphate										
6	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass										
7	3½ cwts. Superphos., 500 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 36½ lbs. Am.-salts (2)										
8	Unmanured, 1853, and since; previously part Unman., part Superphos.										
9	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (3)										

(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) Plot 9 sown on the flat instead of on ridges; plants ridged up afterwards; rows 22 inches apart, plants 10 inches apart in the rows.

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EXPERIMENTS ON **MANGOLD WURZEL**.—BARN FIELD—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE MANGEL ROOTS.

As it will be some time before we shall be able to report fully the results obtained, or to be yet obtained, illustrating the influence of different manures, and of different seasons, on the composition of Mangels, an abstract of some of the analytical results, at present at command, is given below. The dry matter, ash, and nitrogen, are of course determined in the roots themselves. The sugar is determined in the expressed juice; and calculated into its percentage in the roots, on the assumption that they contain uniformly 96 per cent. of juice. But, with roots varying so much in character of growth, size, and ripeness, this will not be the case. Nevertheless, the results so calculated, approximately, and usefully, represent both the actual and relative amounts of sugar in the various roots. The amounts of dry matter, ash, and nitrogen, have also, in many cases, been determined in the expressed juice. In many cases also, the amount of the nitrogen existing as albuminoids has been determined. It may be observed that by far the larger proportion of both the mineral matter and the nitrogen of the roots is found in the juice; and of the nitrogen in the juice a variable proportion, ranging from less than one-fifth to not more than one-third of the total, is found to exist as albuminoids.

In interpreting the figures, it must be borne in mind, that, with forty different experiments each year, and, in each year four, or five, 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. The sample analysed was in each case a mixture of vertical sections of ten or fifteen roots, and all the samples were as a rule taken within a period of from one to two weeks; as far as practicable beginning with the ripest. It is obvious, however, that the smaller crops would be much riper than the larger ones.

For Manures and Produce, see facing page.	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.			
	FIRST SEASON, 1876.																			
	Mean Per Cent. Total Dry Matter, Sugar, Mineral Matter (Crude Ash), and Nitrogen in the Roots.																			
PLOTS.	Dry Matter.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Dry Matter.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Dry Matter.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Dry Matter.	Sugar.	Ash.	Nitrogen.	Dry Matter.	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.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	12·14	7·14	0·969		10·54	..	1·031		10·65	..	1·080		8·98	..	1·035		11·30	..	0·989	
2	12·41	7·19	0·943		9·35	4·85	1·020		9·64	5·72	1·018		8·92	..	1·034		10·51	..	1·005	
3	15·14	..	0·828		11·94	..	0·903		12·16	..	0·904		11·60	..	0·811		12·42	..	0·751	
4	13·99	8·98	0·905		11·36	6·32	1·013		12·23	7·03	0 989		9·91	5·62	1·067		11·28	6·94	1·003	
5	13·51	9·48	0·818		10·99	6·36	0·917		11·73	7·93	0·735		10·93	6·05	0·816		10·65	6·84	0·744	
6	13·67	8·74	0·928		11·23	7·67	0·929		11·02	7·41	0·993		10·53	5·40	1·036		11·55	7·30	0·911	
7	13·63	..	0·882		11·61	..	0·922		10·62	..	0·969		10·66	..	1·015		11·58	..	0·936	
8	13·06	..	0·900		11·23	..	0·945		11·43	..	0·905		10·20	..	0·856		11·61	..	0·757	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·59	7·80	0·876		..	..	..		..	..	..	
	SECOND SEASON, 1877.																			
1	14·48	9·04	0·988		12·01	8·21	1·122		12·95	8·95	1·097		12·44	7·97	1·114		13·34	7·79	1·010	
2	13·85	10 02	0·961		12·91	8·22	1·107		13·24	7·84	1·089		11·78	7·68	1·126		14·08	8·51	1·000	
3	16·58	11·19	0·827		14·06	8·76	1·072		17·11	10·16	0·888		14·44	9·80	0·834		16·41	10·21	0·819	
4	15·42	10·92	0·948		12·25	7·26	1·121		13·11	9·35	1·085		12·69	7·51	1·221		13·45	9·81	1·046	
5	15·84	11·62	0·797		12·90	8·54	0·889		15·63	10·00	0·838		14·36	8·24	0·786		15·35	10·66	0·784	
6	16·15	11·31	0·891		12·53	9·10	1·135		15·05	9·45	1·095		14·27	8·90	1·061		14·10	9·94	0·978	
7	15·88	..	0·943		12·74	..	1·034		13·96	..	1·098		12·58	..	1·136		13·83	..	1·036	
8	16·23	..	0·933		14·01	..	1·023		14·95	..	0·932		14·51	..	0·811		14·87	..	0·807	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14·84	10·01	1.011		..	..	..		..	..	..	
	THIRD SEASON, 1878.																			
1	12·26	7·32	0·995	0·170	11·47	6·36	1·036	0·218	11·17	6·27	1·013	0·206	10·83	5·65	1·046	0·241	11·98	6·90	0·985	0·186
2	11·51	6·97	0·981	0·182	10·05	5·21	1·072	0·216	11·00	6·08	1·034	0·206	10·50	5·94	0·987	0·217	10·66	6·14	0·948	0·175
3	15·25	10·20	0·824	0·186	12·02	7·08	0·908	0 211	13·47	8·09	0·811	0·261	12·86	7·61	0·802	0·247	14·10	8·82	0 846	0 240
4	13·56	9·01	0·928	0·129	11·03	6·24	1·084	0·188	11·90	7·27	0·975	0·144	10·33	5·88	1·027	0·181	11·22	6·53	1·044	0·171
5	13·91	9·17	0·810	0·144	11·61	6·90	0·873	0·188	13·00	8·14	0·845	0·187	12·69	7·68	0·739	0·244	13·87	8·66	0·786	0·211
6	14·23	9·12	0·989	0·173	11·04	6·23	0·986	0·193	13·55	8·67	0·988	0·184	12·09	6·96	1·016	0·235	12·18	7·36	0·940	0·197
7	13·42	..	0·976		11·26	..	0·982		11·92	..	0·932		12·03	..	0·986		12·05		0·977	
8	14·50	..	0·903		11·10	..	0·937		12·81	..	0·869		11·93	..	0·879		12·52		0·863	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·77	6·21	0·939		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FOURTH SEASON, 1879.																			
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
	FIFTH SEASON, 1880.																			
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				

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Experiments on POTATOS.—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 potatos: 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 potatos; 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 potatos; Plot 9 now receives superphosphate only (3). Description of Potatos, "Rock." Rows 25 inches apart; 12 inches from plant to plant in the rows.

Plots.	Manures per Acre per Annum.	Produce per Acre. Tubers. Good.	Small.	Diseased.	Total.	Tops.
	First Season, 1876. Potatos planted, June 10–13; Crop taken up, Oct. 30–31.					
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	
1	Unmanured	3 6¼	0 5¼	0 5¾	3 17¼	Withered, not weighed, each lot spread on its own Plot and ploughed in.
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	3 18¼	0 4	0 3½	4 5¼	
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	4 14¾	0 6¾	0 5½	5 6¾	
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	5 9¼	0 5¾	0 19½	6 14½	
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	2 5¼	0 6¾	0 6	2 18	
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	3 2	0 5¾	0 9⅞	3 17⅞	
(3) 7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	6 12½	0 9½	1 0	8 2	
(3) 8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	6 17¾	0 10	1 8½	8 15⅞	
(3) 9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	4 18¾	0 8½	0 13¾	6 1	
(3) 10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	5 3¾	0 6¾	0 13⅝	6 3⅝	
	Second Season, 1877. Potatos planted, April, 27–28; Crop taken up, Oct. 8–10.					
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	
1	Unmanured	2 11½	0 6¾	0 2½	3 0⅔	Withered, not weighed, each lot spread on its own Plot, but high wind (Oct. 14th) blew all off, before ploughing.
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	5 0¾	0 11¼	0 6	5 18	
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	4 13½	0 7¼	0 4	5 4¾	
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	6 18¾	0 7	0 17½	8 3¼	
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	3 9¾	0 7¼	0 4	4 1	
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	4 14¾	0 6¾	0 5¾	5 7¼	
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	6 12	0 11¼	0 14¼	7 17½	
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	7 8¼	0 8¾	0 16¾	8 13¾	
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	2 12¾	0 11¾	0 1½	3 6	
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	3 6¾	0 7½	0 1¾	3 15½	
	Third Season, 1878. Potatos planted, April 29. Crop taken up, Sept. 18-21; Tops weighed, and spread on the Plots.					
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Unmanured	2 6¾	0 8¾	0 2	2 17½	0 3¾
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	4 11	0 12¼	0 8½	5 11¾	0 6¾
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	5 18¼	0 14½	0 13¼	7 6	0 11
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	6 11¾	0 11¼	1 6¼	8 9½	1 6
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	2 16¼	0 8¾	0 5¾	3 10⅔	0 7
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	3 16¾	0 7	0 9½	4 13½	0 11
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	7 6¾	0 9½	1 1	8 17¼	0 13¾
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	7 11½	0 9	1 3¾	9 4¼	1 0½
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	3 5¾	0 9½	0 3½	3 18¾	0 4¾
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	3 8	0 9	0 4¾	4 1¾	0 4¾
	Fourth Season, 1879. Potatos planted, May 2; Crop taken up.					
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Unmanured					
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)					
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)					
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda					
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)					
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda					
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.					
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.					
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate					
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia					
	Fifth Season, 1880.					
		Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.	Tons. cwts.
1	Unmanured					
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)					
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)					
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda					
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)					
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda					
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.					
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.					
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate					
10	3½ cwts. 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 potatos, 1876.

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Experiments on POTATOS.—HOOS FIELD—*continued.*

Summary of the Composition of the "Good" Tubers.

As it will be some time before we shall be able to report fully the results obtained, or to be yet obtained, illustrating the influence of different manures, and of different seasons, on the composition of Potatos, an abstract of some of the analytical results at present at command is given below. The specific gravity of the tubers is also given. Besides the results obtained relating to the composition of the tubers themselves, the dry matter, the sugar, the ash, and the nitrogen in the expressed juice has in many cases been determined. It may be remarked, that by far the larger proportion of both the mineral matter, and the nitrogen, is found to exist in the juice; and of the nitrogen in the juice, as a rule, not much more than half exists as albuminoids. In the majority of cases, the small potatos have been submitted to the same methods of analysis as the good potatos. And in a large number of cases, similar methods of examination have been applied to the still white, and also to the separated discoloured portions of the diseased potatos. With regard to these latter results, it may be observed, that whilst the juice of the white portion of the diseased potatos contained approximately the normal amount of nitrogen, that of the discoloured portion contained very much less. On the other hand, the washed, or exhausted "mark" of the white portion, contained very little nitrogen, whilst that of the discoloured portion contained very much more. The distribution of the mineral matter was much in the same order as that of the nitrogen. It was obvious that the juice had suffered exhaustion of much of both its nitrogen and its mineral matter, in the development of the fungus. There was an increased amount of sugar found in the diseased potatos, the result of diseased action, and it probably also contributed to the development of the fungus.

The results given in the Table relate to the "good" potatos only. In interpreting the figures it must be borne in mind that in each year, the seed was planted on all the plots at the same time, and that all the crops were taken up at the same time; and as there was several times as much produce in some cases as in others, it is obvious that the crops would not each be at its best, and all in the same condition of maturity, when taken up. Then, again, the analyses were not performed immediately after taking up the crops, but after weighed samples had been kept in a cool place for some weeks or months; and in the following only preliminary statement of results, no correction is made for any change from the original weight of the samples, the results being calculated upon the fresh weights as finally taken for analysis.

Plots.	Manures per Acre, per Annum. (For Produce, see facing page.)	Specific Gravity of the Tubers.	Composition of the "Good" Tubers.				
			Dry Matter.	Mineral Matter (Ash).		Nitrogen.	
				In Fresh Tubers.	In Dry Matter.	In Fresh Tubers.	In Dry Matter.
	First Season, 1876.						
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Unmanured	1·097	23·9	0·84	3·53	0·273	1·14
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	1·091	23·4	0·96	4·11	0·226	0·97
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	1·097	23·5	1·00	4·27	0·193	0·83
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·085	21·2	0·83	3·92	0·239	1·41
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	1·087	22·1	0·81	3·67	0·337	1·52
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·091	22·0	0·79	3·59	0·332	1·51
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	1·090	20·9	0·98	4·71	0·270	1·29
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	1·088	21·9	0·98	4·46	0·296	1·35
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	1·103	23·5	1·10	4·72	0·201	0·86
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	1·102	22·9	1·06	4·64	0·173	0·76
	Second Season, 1877.						
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Unmanured	1·119	33·0	1·05	3·17	0·302	0·91
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	1·109	26·5	1·06	4·00	0·212	0·80
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	1·103	26·0	1·11	4·26	0·207	0·80
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·112	27·2	1·06	3·90	0·301	1·11
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	1·107	22·0	0·67	3·07	0·281	1·28
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·116	25·9	0·74	2·85	0·301	1·16
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	1·103	28·4	1·23	4·33	0·270	0·95
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	1·112	27·3	1·16	4·26	0·268	0·98
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	1·109	26·5	1·18	4·44	0·203	0·76
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	1·109	26·8	1·21	4·52	0·208	0·78
	Third Season, 1878.						
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Unmanured	1·107	26·0	0·85	3·26	0·228	0·88
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)	1·100	24·4	1·02	4·20	0·209	0·86
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)	1·090	23·8	1·03	4·35	0·205	0·86
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·078	21·9	0·97	4·45	0·269	1·23
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)	1·099	24·9	0·78	3·12	0·310	1·25
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	1·105	25·5	0·67	2·64	0·326	1·28
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.	1·093	23·6	1·08	4·57	0·223	0·95
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag	1·097	24·4	1·08	4·41	0·228	0·94
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate	1·097	24·1	1·14	4·74	0·165	0·68
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia	1·098	23·7	1·16	4·90	0·167	0·71
	Fourth Season, 1879.						
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Unmanured						
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)						
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)						
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda						
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)						
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda						
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.						
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.						
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate						
10	3½ cwts. Superphosphate, 300 lbs. Sulphate Potass, 100 lbs. Sulphate Soda, and 100 lbs. Sulphate Magnesia						
	Fifth Season, 1880.						
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Unmanured						
2	Farmyard Manure (14 tons)						
3	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), and 3½ cwts. Superphosphate (1)						
4	Farmyard Manure (14 tons), 3½ cwts. Superphosphate, and 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda						
5	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts (2)						
6	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda						
7	400 lbs. Ammonia-salts, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.						
8	550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, 3½ cwts. Superphos., 300 lbs. Sulph. Potass, 100 lbs. Sulph. Soda, 100 lbs. Sulph. Mag.						
9	3½ cwts. Superphosphate						
10	3½ cwts. 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.

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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 (1879) is the 32nd experimental one, or the fourth 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, and gave three cuttings; the other half of each being left fallow. In the eighth course beans were again grown.
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, sixth, and eighth courses, beans (not fallow) replaced the clover.

(Area under experiment, about 2½ acres.)

1 lb. (pound avoir.) 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. Corn[3] (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce.[4]	Plot 2. Superphosphate of Lime,[1] alone, for the Turnip Crops only. Corn[3] (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce.[4]	Plot 3. Complex Manure,[2] for the Turnip Crops only. Corn[3] (or Roots).	Straw (or Leaf).	Total Produce.[4]
1st Course, 1848–51.										
1848	Norfolk White Turnips	65½ cwts.	45¾ cwts.	111¼ cwts.	225¾ cwts.	106¼ cwts.	332 cwts.	218 cwts.	151¾ cwts.	369¾ cwts.
1849	Barley	44⅞ bush.	2983 lbs.	5636 lbs.	29⅝ bush.	2111 lbs.	3841 lbs.	29⅝ bush.	2088 lbs.	3794 lbs.
1850	Clover (calc[d]. as hay)	..	..	54 cwts.	..	..	57¾ cwts.	..	..	63 cwts.
1851	Wheat	28½ bush.	3431 lbs.	5389 lbs.	28 bush.	3371 lbs.	5233 lbs.	28⅝ bush.	3352 lbs.	5500 lbs.
2nd Course, 1852–55.										
1852	Swedish Turnips	26 cwts.	4¼ cwts.	30½ cwts.	222½ cwts.	20¼ cwts.	243¼ cwts.	396¼ cwts.	36½ cwts.	433 cwts.
1853	Barley	34⅜ bush.	2430 lbs.	4465 lbs.	28⅜ bush.	1873 lbs.	3560 lbs.	38½ bush.	2604 lbs.	4873 lbs.
1854	Beans	5⅛ bush.	1055 lbs.	1445 lbs.	5⅞ bush.	1103 lbs.	1534 lbs.	9⅞ bush.	1355 lbs.	2065 lbs.
1855	Wheat	35¼ bush.	3619 lbs.	5859 lbs.	35½ bush.	3525 lbs.	5789 lbs.	37⅜ bush.	3942 lbs.	6371 lbs.
3rd Course, 1856–59.										
1856	Swedish Turnips	32 cwts.	2½ cwts.	34½ cwts.	136 cwts.	7½ cwts.	143½ cwts.	333¾ cwts.	12½ cwts.	346¼ cwts.
1857	Barley	48¼ bush.	2600 lbs.	5337 lbs.	28¼ bush.	1475 lbs.	3076 lbs.	48 bush.	2435 lbs.	5163 lbs.
1858	Beans	6¼ bush.	1100 lbs.	1515 lbs.	6½ bush.	1155 lbs.	1605 lbs.	12⅜ bush.	1530 lbs.	2357 lbs.
1859	Wheat	35⅜ bush.	4030 lbs.	6262 lbs.	34⅝ bush.	3930 lbs.	6120 lbs.	39⅝ bush.	4610 lbs.	7154 lbs.
4th Course, 1860–63.										
1860	Swedish Turnips	1 cwt.	(6¼ lbs.)	1 cwt.	29½ cwts.	1½ cwt.	30¾ cwts.	87½ cwts.	3¼ cwts.	90¾ cwts.
1861	Barley	35⅜ bush.	2502 lbs.	4718 lbs.	30⅝ bush.	2000 lbs.	3775 lbs.	60⅝ bush.	3900 lbs.	7391 lbs.
1862	Beans	29 bush.	1840 lbs.	3661 lbs.	29⅜ bush.	2150 lbs.	4040 lbs.	42⅜ bush.	3280 lbs.	5990 lbs.
1863	Wheat	44⅞ bush.	3467 lbs.	6350 lbs.	34⅞ bush.	3390 lbs.	5619 lbs.	46½ bush.	4697 lbs.	7636 lbs.
5th Course, 1864–67.										
1864	Swedish Turnips	8⅜ cwts.	0¾ cwt.	9¼ cwts.	68 cwts.	4¾ cwts.	72⅞ cwts.	176½ cwts.	8¾ cwts.	185 cwts.
1865	Barley	39 bush.	2154 lbs.	4182 lbs.	33¼ bush	1615 lbs.	3394 lbs.	47½ bush.	2595 lbs.	5148 lbs.
1866	Beans	10½ bush.	1013 lbs.	1689 lbs.	7⅜ bush	978 lbs.	1463 lbs.	20⅜ bush.	1990 lbs.	3343 lbs.
1867	Wheat	21 bush.	2143 lbs.	3473 lbs.	19¾ bush.	1966 lbs.	3222 lbs.	23⅝ bush.	3003 lbs.	4567 lbs.
6th Course, 1868–71.										
1868	Swedish Turnips	Failed, and ploughed up.			Failed, and ploughed up.			Failed, and ploughed up.		
1869	Barley	24⅜ bush.	1948 lbs.	3358 lbs.	28⅜ bush.	2025 lbs.	3886 lbs.	42⅞ bush.	3309 lbs.	5800 lbs.
1870	Beans	13⅜ bush.	738 lbs.	1591 lbs.	15⅜ bush.	768 lbs.	1778 lbs.	24⅜ bush.	1056 lbs.	2664 lbs.
1871	Wheat	20⅝ bush.	2799 lbs.	4092 lbs.	23⅞ bush.	3048 lbs.	4521 lbs.	23 bush.	3440 lbs.	4883 lbs.
7th Course, 1872–75.										
1872	Swedish Turnips	34⅛ cwts.	8¾ cwts.	42⅞ cwts.	170¾ cwts.	17⅜ cwts.	188 cwts.	339⅞ cwts.	35¾ cwts.	375⅝ cwts.
1873	Barley	23½ bush.	1343 lbs.	2717 lbs.	20¼ bush.	1565 lbs.	2875 lbs.	31¾ bush.	1723 lbs.	3573 lbs.
1874	Clover	..	..	31¾ cwts.	..	..	52½ cwts.	..	..	84½ cwts.
1875	Wheat	21⅜ bush.	2430 lbs.	3784 lbs.	28½ bush.	3536 lbs.	5329 lbs.	31⅝ bush.	4685 lbs.	6699 lbs.
8th Course, 1876–79.										
1876	Swedish Turnips	17¼ cwts.	5 cwts.	22¼ cwts.	188¼ cwts.	28½ cwts.	216¾ cwts.	356 cwts.	55¾ cwts.	411½ cwts.
1877	Barley	23½ bush.	1291 lbs.	2623 lbs.	24½ bush.	1174 lbs.	2558 lbs.	34¼ bush.	1918 lbs.	3890 lbs.
1878	Beans	8¼ bush.	740 lbs.	1301 lbs.	7¾ bush.	1045 lbs.	1557 lbs.	20¼ bush.	1655 lbs.	2963 lbs.
1879	Wheat									
Summary—Average of the First 7 Courses, 1848-1875.										
1848, '52, '56, '60, '64, '72	Swedish Turnips	27⅛ cwts.	10⅜ cwts.	38¼ cwts.	142⅛ cwts.	26¼ cwts.	169⅜ cwts.	258⅜ cwts.	41¾ cwts.	300 cwts.
1849, '53, '57, '61, '65, '69, '73	Barley	36¼ bush.	2283 lbs.	4348 lbs.	28⅛ bush.	1809 lbs.	3458 lbs.	42⅛ bush.	2671 lbs.	5107 lbs.
1850, '54 '58, '62, '66, '70, '74	Clover, 1850 and '74 (calc[d]. as hay)	..	..	42⅔ cwts.	..	..	55 cwts.	..	..	72⅝ cwts.
	Beans	12¾ bush.	1149 lbs.	1930 lbs.	13 bush.	1231 lbs.	2084 lbs.	22¾ bush.	1340 lbs.	3284 lbs.
1851, '55, '59, '63, '67, '71, '75	Wheat	30 bush.	3131 lbs.	5030 lbs.	29¼ bush.	3252 lbs.	5122 lbs.	33 bush.	3990 lbs.	6114 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, Seventh, and Eighth 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, 160 lbs. Bone-ash, 120 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 100 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia, 100 lbs. Muriate of Ammonia, and 2000 lbs. Rape-cake; Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth 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, Straw, and Chaff.

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Experiments with Different Descriptions of WHEAT, in 1879; and Summary of Results obtained in previous Years.

Season 1879. Little Knott-Wood Field. 2 Cwts. Nitrate Soda; after Clover, Unmanured. First and second Crops, as Hay; afterwards Fed.	1871; Sawpit Field; 3 cwts. Guano; after Mangolds, carted off.	1872; Foster's Field; 2 cwts. Superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda; after Roots, carted off.	1873; Long Hoos Field; 1½ cwt. Nitrate; after Mangolds (with Dung), carted off.	1874; Upper Harpenden Field; 2 cwts. Nitrate; after Mangolds (with Dung) carted off.	1875; Little Knott-Wood Field; 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Mangolds (with Dung), 1874, carted off.	1876; Harpenden Field; 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda; after Mangolds (with Dung) 1875, carted off.	1877; Sawpit Field; 1¾ cwt. Nitrate Soda; after Mangolds (with Dung) 1876, carted off.	1878; Foster's Field; 2 cwts. Nitrate, after White Turnips (with Dung and Artificial) 1877, part Fed, part carted off.	1879; Little Knott-Wood Field; 2 cwts. Nitrate; after Clover. First and second Crops, as Hay; afterwards Fed.	1880;	1881;	1882;	Averages, up to 1878 inclusive.	Nos.
DRESSED CORN PER ACRE. Bushels.														
1. White-chaff (Red)	.. ..	.. ..	40⅜	55⅛	40¼	49½	48⅜	59					48⅞	1
2. Rivett's (Red)	.. ..	.. ..	48⅛	67	48⅜	42⅝	49⅜	66⅛					53⅜	2
3. Chubb Wheat (Red)	28⅜	40	35¾	50⅛	38¾	40½	41½	55⅛					41¼	3
4. Red-chaff (White)	32¾	37	35¼	48¾	34¼	43⅜	41	.. ..					39	4
5. Browick (Red)	35¼	40½	38½	51⅛	38½	39⅛	40⅞	49⅛					41⅜	5
6. Red Wonder	31¾	43¾	37⅛	55⅛	33¾	44¼	41⅜	52⅛					42⅜	6
7. Burwell (Old Red Lammas)	31⅛	41¼	35⅛	47¼	38½	38⅜	39	46¼					39⅜	7
8. Bristol Red	29⅜	44⅜	39½	53¾	31⅝	42⅜	44⅛	52⅛					42⅛	8
9. Red Nursery	34⅛	45½	27⅛	41⅛	39	37½	40⅜	47⅜					39⅛	9
10. Red Langham	30¾	43¾	34⅛	53⅛	34⅞	42½	42⅜	50¾					41⅝	10
11. Woolly Ear (White)	31¼	42¾	37	51½	36⅛	46⅜	37½	48¼					41⅜	11
12. Hardcastle (White)	.. ..	46½	42	49⅜	33⅞	44	42⅛	54					44⅜	12
13. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's	39½	49⅜	44¼	51⅜	38⅛	48⅜	49½	52¾					46¾	13
14. Victoria White, Hallett's	33¾	45¼	38¼	44¼	33¾	41⅛	42⅜	43⅞					40⅜	14
15. Hunter's White, Hallett's	26⅞	39¾	38⅝	45⅜	26⅜	43½	40	42¼					37⅞	15
16. Original Red, Hallett's	30	35½	36⅜	43⅜	26	40⅛	44⅜	.. ..					36½	16
17. White Chiddam	26⅞	38⅜	31⅜	42	32⅜	37½	37⅝	49⅜					37⅛	17
18. Red Rostock	37	.. ..	46¼	53¾	37⅜	40	46⅜	57					45⅛	18
19. Casey's White	29⅞	42⅛	37½	52⅛	39	45½	43	47⅜					42⅛	19
20. Golden Rough-chaff (Red)	33	39½	38½	52⅛	38⅜	38⅜	36⅜	46⅜					40⅜	20
21. Bole's Prolific (Red)	33⅜	42⅜	45½	48⅛	43⅜	41⅜	44⅜	52⅜					44	21
22. Club Wheat (Red)	36	45⅜	47½	59⅜	46⅜	47⅝	49½	61					49¼	22
23. Main's Standing White	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50⅛					50⅛	23
24. Main's Rough-chaff (White)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50⅜					50⅜	24
25. Belgian (White)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	52½					52½	25
Means	32¼	42¼	38⅞	50⅜	36⅜	42½	42⅞	51¾					43½	Means.
WEIGHT PER BUSHEL. Lbs.														
1. White-chaff (Red)	.. ..	.. ..	58½	61⅜	61	63	60¾	60⅞					61	1
2. Rivett's (Red)	.. ..	.. ..	57⅛	58⅛	58⅛	59⅞	60½	58⅞					58¾	2
3. Chubb Wheat (Red)	60½	61⅞	59⅛	61⅛	59½	62⅞	60½	61½					60¾	3
4. Red-chaff (White)	61⅜	62½	60¾	61½	60½	63⅛	60½	.. ..					61⅜	4
5. Browick (Red)	60	61⅜	59½	61½	59⅞	62½	60¾	62½					61	5
6. Red Wonder	59	60⅞	60	62¼	60¾	63	61½	63					61¼	6
7. Burwell (Old Red Lammas)	62	63	61⅛	63½	61⅛	64¾	61½	64					62⅝	7
8. Bristol Red	60⅞	61½	60½	61⅜	60½	62¾	59⅜	63⅛					61¼	8
9. Red Nursery	63	65	62	65½	62½	66	58¾	62⅜					63⅛	9
10. Red Langham	60⅜	61¼	60⅛	63	60⅜	63⅝	61⅛	63⅛					61⅜	10
11. Woolly Ear (White)	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	62¾	57¾	63⅜	59⅞	62⅛					61⅜	11
12. Hardcastle (White)	.. ..	61⅞	59¾	63	59⅞	63½	59⅞	61½					61⅜	12
13. Golden Drop (Red), Hallett's	61⅜	63	59¾	63	61⅛	64¾	61¾	63½					62½	13
14. Victoria White, Hallett's	61	62⅝	59¾	62½	61⅜	63¾	61	61¾					61¾	14
15. Hunter's White, Hallett's	59½	61¾	57½	61⅛	60½	63⅜	59½	62⅛					60¾	15
16. Original Red, Hallett's	58⅝	60	56⅛	60¾	58⅛	62¾	59	.. ..					59⅜	16
17. White Chiddam	62½	63	59½	62¾	61¾	64⅝	61⅛	61½					62	17
18. Red Rostock	60⅛	.. ..	56¾	59⅞	59¾	63⅛	59½	60½					59⅞	18
19. Casey's White	60⅜	61½	58¾	60¾	60	63⅛	59⅜	60¾					60⅝	19
20. Golden Rough-chaff (Red)	61⅝	62½	59¾	62½	61¾	65⅛	60¾	61¾					62	20
21. Bole's Prolific (Red)	61½	62⅜	57½	62	60⅞	63⅞	60½	63⅛					61⅛	21
22. Club Wheat (Red)	60⅜	61⅞	58¼	61⅞	61¾	63¾	59⅜	62⅛					61⅛	22
23. Main's Standing White	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	61¾					61¾	23
24. Main's Rough-chaff (White)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	61⅜					61⅜	24
25. Belgian (White)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60¾					60¾	25
Means	60¾	62⅛	59¼	61⅞	60¼	63½	60¼	62					61¼	Means.

ROTHAMSTED

MAY,

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT AND PREVIOUS

(14 Years, 1866–1879,

Name of Field.	Acres.	PREVIOUS CROPPING							
		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Thirty Acres	30	Tares and Swedes, Dung and Artificial.	Oats, after Sheep-Folding.	Clover.	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphos., 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda, (2¼ acres experimt.).	Barley (¾ with Grass-seeds). 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Harpenden	22	Red Clover (peren.), Unmanured.	Wheat, 2½ cwts. Guano.	¾rds {2 cwts. Guano, & 1 cwt. Nitr. Soda. ¼rd {1 cwt. Nitr. Soda. and Sheep-folded.	Swedes, Dung and various Artificial Manures.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda. Tares, Dung.	Oats, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda. Tares, Dung.	Barley, After Oats—2 cwts. superphosphate; 2 cwts. Nitrate. After Tares—1 cwt. superphosphate; 1 cwt. Nitrate.
Little Hoos	9	Mangolds, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia, 1 cwt. superphosphate.	Barley, 2½ cwts. Guano.	Barley, 3 cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	Barley (with Clover). 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Barley (½), Unmanured. Clover (½), Unmanured.
Fosters' ..	18	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano, ½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia, 1 cwt. superphosphate.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 3 cwts. Blood Manure.	Roots, Tares, and Rape, Dung and Artificial.	Wheat, ⅓ Varieties of Wheat, 2 cwts. superphos., 2 cwts. Nitr. Soda, ⅔ Sheep-folded.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (2 acres experiment).
Knott Wood	30	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Swedes, 2 cwts. Guano, 2½ cwts. superphosphate and Dung.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano (one-half), Unmanured (one-half), after Swedes ploughed up and Fallowed.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Tares (¼), Dung. Swedes (¾), Dung, 2 cwts. superphosph.; 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Little Knott Wood ..	14	Red Clover (peren.), Sheep-Folded.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano, ½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Mangolds, 12 tons Dung, 3 cwts. Guano.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Oats, ⅔ Sheep-folded. All, 2½ cwts. super., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Sawpit ..	14	Wheat, Unmanured.	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Wheat Manure.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 3 cwts. Guano.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Oats, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Rick-yard	8	Red Clover, Sheep-Folded.	Wheat, Guano.	Barley, 2 cwts. Wheat Manure.	Tares, Dung.	Barley, 1 cwt. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwts. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Six Acres ..	6	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano, 2 cwts. Corn Manure.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano.	Beans, Dung.	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwts. Guano.	Barley, 3 cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
Clay-Croft	12	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Beans, Dung.	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Turnips, Dung and 3 cwts. superphosphate.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Oats, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Clover, Unmanured.
Ten Acres ..	10	Turnips, Artificial.	Wheat, Guano.	Red Clover.	Wheat, 2 cwts. Guano.	Oats, 3 cwts. Guano.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwts. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured.	Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (5 acres experiment).
Agdell ..	9	Wheat, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano.	Tares, Dung.	Barley, Unmanured.	Barley, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. superphosphate.	Mangolds, Dung and 4 cwts. Cotton Cake.	Wheat, Unmanured (and part Roots).	Clover, Unmanured. Barley, Experiment.
Long Hoos	25	Barley, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1 cwt. Corn Manure.	Mangolds and Swedes, 15 tons Dung, 3 cwts. Guano.	Wheat, 1 cwt. Guano.	Oats, 2 cwts. Guano, 1 cwt. dried Blood, ½ cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured. (Steam cultivated, July.)	Mangolds, Dung. (Carted off.)	Wheat, (⅕ Varieties of Wheat), 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.
Sawyers' ..	25	Wheat and Barley, Sheep-Folded.	Red Clover, Unmanured.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Fallow.	Wheat, 4 cwts. Guano.	Wheat, 4 cwts Guano. 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	Barley, 2½ cwts. superphos., 2½ cwts. Nitr. Soda.	Oats, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.
West Barn	30	Wheat, 1½ cwt. Guano, 1½ cwt. Corn Manure.	Barley, 1 cwt. Blood Manure, 1 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. Sulph. Ammonia.	Fallow.	Wheat, 3 cwts. Guano.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Sainfoin, Unmanured.	Oats, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.

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FARM.

1879.

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

inclusive.)

AND MANURING.					Crops, &c., Present Season, 1878–'79.	Acres.	Name of Field.
1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.			
Grass (⅔), Folded, and 1 cwt. Nitrate. **Barley** (⅓), 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Grass** (⅔), Sheep-folded. **Tares** (⅓) Dung.	**Grass** (⅔), Compost. **Wheat** (⅓), 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	**Grass** (⅔), Cattle Grazed. **Barley** (⅓), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Grass** (⅔), Cattle Grazed with Cotton-Cake. **Tares** (⅓), Dung.	**Grass** (⅔), Cattle Grazed with Cotton-Cake. **Barley** (⅓), 2 cwts. surphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	30	**Thirty Acres**
Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Mangolds,** Dung, and 2 cwts. Guano. (Carted off.)	**Wheat** (Varieties), 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley** (with Clover), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Clover,** Unmanured.	22	**Harpenden.**
Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (1 acre Unmanured).	**Barley,** where Barley 1873, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate of Soda. where Clover 1873, Half quantities.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda (½ with Clover).	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda (½ with Clover).	**Barley** (½), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Clover** (½), Unmanured. Two crops as hay.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	9	**Little Hoos.**
Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** (¼) 3½ cwts. Guano, (¼) 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda, (½) 1½ cwts. Guano, 1½ Nitrate.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**White Turnips,** Dung. Superphosphate, ½ cwt. Nitrate Soda; part fed, part carted.	**Wheat** (Varieties). 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	18	**Fosters'.**
Barley, After Roots and Tares carted, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda, After Tares fed, 1 cwt. each.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 3 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Roots** (½), Dung and Artificial. (Carted off). **Fallow** (½).	**Wheat** (½), 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Barley** (½), 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (all with Clover).	30	**Knott Wood.**
Mangolds, Dung. (Carted off.)	**Wheat** (Varieties), 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 3 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats** (with Clover), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Clover,** Unmanured. First and second crops as hay; afterwards fed.	**Wheat** (Varieties), 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	14	**Little Knott Wood.**
Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Mangolds,** 25 tons Dung. (Carted off.)	**Wheat** (Varieties), 1¾ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	14	**Sawpit.**
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 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley** (⅔), 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Cabbage** (⅓), Dung.	8	**Rick-yard.**
Barley, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley** (with Clover), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Clover,** Unmanured. Two crops as hay.	**Wheat,** 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	6	**Six Acres.**
Wheat, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Fallow.**	**Wheat,** 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	12	**Clay-Croft.**
Oats, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Fallow.**	**Wheat** (with Clover), 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Clover,** Unmanured. Two crops as hay.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (with Grass Seeds).	10	**Ten Acres.**
Wheat, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda (3 acres Experiment, ¼ Clover, ½ Fallow).	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Wheat,** 3 acres, Experiment.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 3 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Swedes,** 3 acres, Experiment.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Barley,** 3 acres experiment.	**Potatos,** Dung and Artificial. (3 acres experiment ½ Beans, ½ Fallow.)	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda (3 acres Experiment, Wheat).	9	**Agdell.**
Oats, 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts, Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats** (⅔), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 3 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Tares** (⅓), Dung.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	25	**Long Hoos.**
Mangolds and Swedes, Dung.	**Barley after Swedes** (⅔) 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Wheat after Mangolds** (⅓) 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley** (with Clover), 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Barley** (⅔), 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda. **Tares** (⅓), Dung.	**Barley,** (⅔) 2½ cwts. superphosphate, 2½ cwts. Nitrate Soda, (⅓) 2½ cwts. Nit. Soda alone.	**Roots,** 25 tons Dung, 1 cwt. Nitrate Soda.	25	**Sawyers'.**
Wheat (Oats fed off 1873), 1½ cwt. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Oats,** 2 cwts. superphosphate, (⅔) 1½ Nitrate Soda, (⅓) 2½ Nitrate Soda.	**Fallow.**	**Wheat,** 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	**Winter Oats,** 2 cwts. Nitrate Soda.	30	**West Barn.**

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