upon the space cleared by the hoe; another well-directed blow, a pull of the hoe as it returns, will well fill a little more, and, if there be no weeds, or three helpless plants remaining, one may be selected, and the rest cut off. A field thus treated looks very furrowed, and the seed is not deep planted, but the heat of the rough treatment shows itself in a very few days by the vigorous growth of the young plants.

ON THE FERTILISERS OF COMMERCE.

To the farmer who reflects that all increase in his crops beyond the average which covers his costs of cultivation, and who, in addition, makes money, is likely to be effectually be事关 morale. Attention is called to the fact that every very extraordinary returns from some of the manures of commerce; from the many which have been published I shall mention only four, "Nitrogenate of Soda," "Nitre of Potash," "Bone Dust," and "Nitrates of Lime." The two last were among the first, and the former one, indeed, I quote from my paper of 1843, in the Postscript to "Nitrogenate of Soda," in which I quote the following words: "Thus a farmer purchasing guano or bones for 20 acres of land would be a loser, first of all 10s. on the article itself: he would only have half a cow on the land to which it was applied; he would use it as cake for food for cattle, which is said to be sometimes a much better use than for bone meal; and, with this respect, he would be a loser of 1d., to say nothing of the value of cattle. There is no way of improving this cattle situation; it is by no means intended that the farmer should sell the cattle and use the proceeds of the sale as a means of receiving the advantage from the nitrogenate of soda. Indeed, it is known that most of these manures, in their natural state, are found mixed with large quantities of earth, which must be carefully separated in order to get a good result. As the price of the last manure is not the worst feature of the case; a few instances of disadvantages have been given in my article into disrepute, from which it will not easily recover, and the general practice of which might have arisen be lost to the country for years to come."

The Scotch have a society for the purpose of employing a chemist at a salary of 1200/. a year, who is to analyze the different manures, and reduce his report to a few shillings for each analysis, substances interesting to farmers, amongst others, especially these manures of commerce, so as to make them available for agricultural and commercial use. Thus a man of the association, Mr. C., the dealer in manures, has only to order a very small sample by post to the chemist, and the amount of charge for having any particular question an- swered will be only 2s. or 3s. If the farmer finds that he will receive an answer, which will probably save him from all the losses and disappointment before alluded to; and if he orders his manure to be sent to him at 20s. or 30s. beyond its real value on a large order, he would be sure of not losing money on the transaction. Moreover, the chance of an impure article being sent over to him is so small, and the price so fair, that he would be greatly diminished by the knowledge that his manure is as good as the Scotch chemist. I am not about to propose to you to enter on any schemes so simple as that of the Association of Scotland; but in a much more extensive way and on a larger scale than is possible with the practical agriculturist may be obtained. I have applied to my neighbour Mr. , who, as an analytic chemist, from the fees he has received in his practice in agricultural chemistry which to my knowledge he has performed, I believe, is as competent to the task as any one, at least in this neighbourhood. I should imagine that it would not be worth his while to offer his services to the Farmers' Club, with such terms as would come within their means; and I have been myself to consider that he consents, upon being appointed chemist to any Farmers' club, to analyze for them, and to use the proceeds of each analysis on terms similar to those of the Scotch chemist. I am aware that the sub- scription for farmers' manures generally, but I think, if the important objects above named are considered, will not be a very large sum annually by a subscription for the express service, to the richer members, if necessary. For further particulars I refer you to my paper of March 30th, entitled essay, and if any Club think it worth while to consider such a scheme, I will take their Secretary's to signify the same to me as soon as possible in writing."

THE CULTIVATION OF OIL-FIGS.—[L.]
The cultivation of Oil-Fig, or Flax as it is more generally called, in so many parts of the world and in such different situations, is one of the most interesting and important sciences which has hitherto been studied. The cultivation of Oil-Fig, or Flax as it is more generally called, is one of the most interesting and important sciences which has hitherto been studied.

ON THE ORIGIN OF MOULD.

As you have seen the cultivation of Oil-Fig, or Flax as it is more generally called, is one of the most interesting and important sciences which has hitherto been studied, you will find it interesting and important to consider the origin of Oil-Fig, or Flax as it is more generally called, is one of the most interesting and important sciences which has hitherto been studied.