

In conclusion, while we are far from thinking that a subject of such vast importance could be satisfactorily investigated in the very limited time we were able to devote to it, we nevertheless feel that we have seen and heard quite enough to warrant us in commending the subject to the calm and serious investigation of those most vitally interested in the subject; and as a favourable opportunity will occur in the course of the next month, when the annual show of our society is to be held in Cork, within a few miles only of the spot where we have been witness to the results above described, we would strongly urge all parties interested to go and see, and judge for themselves.

We would also suggest to your council that much public interest and curiosity would be gratified by their accepting the offer some time since made by Dr. Barter, to put up a bath in the show yard at Cork and exhibit the working and construction of it, and that the council do offer a sum of £20 to Dr. Barter to defray a portion of the expense of so doing, and we would further suggest that Dr. Barter should be requested by your council to deliver on the morning of the first day of the show, before the public are admitted into the show-yard, a popular lecture on the use of the Turkish bath in the treatment of the diseases of the inferior animals.

Lois Weedon System of Wheat Culture.

We referred to the Rev. Mr. Smith's system of cultivating wheat at Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, England, in our last. The following concise sketch of his operations is from an article on the "Principles of Manuring," in a late number of the London *Farmers' Magazine* :—

"As a means of illustrating both the principles and practical bearings of this celebrated controversy, it is impossible to select a more opposite, instructive, or important instance than that presented by the well-known agricultural triumph in successive and un-manured wheat-growing achieved by the Rev. Samuel Smith, at Lois Weedon. The manner of his yearly cultivation is as follows: At the usual time in autumn, the seed is drilled in strips, which (consisting, as each set does, of three rows ten inches apart) occupy thirty inches in width, and between strip and strip there is left an unseeded space of similar dimensions. During the growth of the plants in the ensuing season, the rows receive sedulous attention in hand-hoeing; while, at the same time, the interspace between strip and strip undergoes a constant succession of horse-hoeing and other fallow operations. Next year these fallowed spaces bear the strips, and the stubble of the preceding year's crop is plowed and summer-fallowed in like manner. In one

point of view, there is a perfect analogy between this expedient and a practice not uncommon on the heavy land of Essex, in which is pursued field by field the simple alternation of corn one year and bare fallow the next, to be again succeeded by corn, and so on for ever; but in various circumstances of detail, into which we shall not here enter, the Lois Weedon method possesses a superiority very favorable to both healthy and prolific cereal productiveness. Mr. Smith's experience in this mode of management dates back to the year 1846. The area of his operations is comparatively small, being only five acres. The soil is above average quality, and consists of a staple of good wheat land, resting on wholesome clay, and naturally dry. The implement used for inverting the soil is the spade, or fork, in place of the plow. The average yearly produce for twelve years, ending with crop 1859, has been upwards of thirty-six bushels per acre of prime marketable wheat; and the expenses of tillage, rent, &c., are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Digging and cleaning.....	1	14	0
Horse-hoeing, three times.....	0	6	0
Plowing.....	0	4	0
Hoeing and hand-weeding.....	0	5	0
Three rollings with crusers at seed-time and at spring.....	0	3	0
Two pecks of seed.....	0	2	6
Dibbling.....	0	5	0
Bird-keeping.....	0	4	0
Earthing-up wheat.....	0	3	0
Reaping, &c., thrashing, and marketing.....	1	13	0
Rent £2, rates and taxes 4s. 3d.....	2	4	3
Total yearly expenses.....	£7	3	9

Value of thirty-six bushels of wheat at an average price of 6s. 6d. per bushel.....	£11	14	0
Deduct expenses as above.....	7	3	9

Annual profit per acre besides the value of the straw.....	£4	10	3
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One other element of Mr. Smith's practice still remains to be stated, (and on account of its paramount importance it has been reserved for special notice,) namely this, that in each summer fallowing of the interspaces a method of deep cultivation is pursued, by which the upper and under strata of the staple are stirred, and inverted to the depth of ten or eleven inches; and if it be asked upon what grounds was this trenchant and very thorough tillage resorted to, the reply is, because theory and practice alike assured the experimentalist—1st, that usually in the soil, and ever in the air, there is abundance of nutriment for cereal crops, in proportion as the mineral and atmospheric elements are brought into mutual reaction within the pores of the soil, by perfect cultivation; and hence, 2dly, that by means of perfect tillage,