and is doing all in his power to add to the attractions of the place. He also owns most of the other property here. The principal hotel, the "Canada House," is owned and kept by him. This is a splendid edifice, and is capable of accommodating very comfortably upwards of one hundred visiters. There are two other hotels and several boarding houses here; but still there are not the necessary accommodations for visiters. In order measurably to remedy this inconvenience, Mr Parker is about making extensive additions to his hotel; and unless the rush next season should greatly exceed the most reasonable calculations, there will be rather more elbow room here then, than there has been the present season.

Those now frequenting the springs are principally residents of the province, although among the late arrivals, I notice the names of gentlemen from New Orleans, the West Indies, and several travellers from Europe. If the American people fully understood the medical qualities of these waters, I am persuaded that hundreds of them would flock hither annually. The waters of Saratoga and Avon are known to be excellent in the cure of many diseases; but those of Caledonia I believe to be quite as good, if not better, as the analysis of them by Dr. Chilton, of New York, most conclusively proves. These waters have been sold to a considerable extent in the city of New York; and during the present season, orders for them have been received from England, Scotland, and the West Indies.

Game in the neighbourhood is very abundant. I went out a few hours, yesterday afternoon, and returned with my bag well filled. This favourite sport to many pleasure seekers, added to the various other amusements to be found here, (to say nothing of the courtesy extended to all strangers by the proprietor, nor of these really valuable waters), cannot fail of making the Caledonia Springs a decided favourite with all those who have once visited them."

HOOF ROT.

Mr. Johnathan Sissons, of the township of Vespra, made an experiment last spring on an animal which was suffering severely with this disease, which effected a cure: he extracted the whole of the diseased part of the hoof, and applied a strong solution of blue vitriol. This disease is supposed to be caused from frost, and if the above remedy were applied, as soon as noticed, it would, no doubt, be a means of saving the lives of thousands of herd of horned cattle.

MANURES.

From the Transactions of the Society for promoting Agriculture in the State of Connecticut.

OF MIXED EARTHS AND CREEK MUD.

What experiments have been made of creek or harbor mud from the sea flats? what of mud taken from fresh water ponds? what of the soil taken from swamps overflowed? how have they been used? on what soils, for what crops, for what grasses, in what manner, in what quantities, and what advantage has been derived from them?

Mr. Belden, of Wethersfield. A piece of land in my neighbourhood was manured with earth that had been leached to make salpetre—the earth had been leached ten years before—the land has borne surprising crops ever since this earth has been applied. I have never witnessed so great and lasting effects from any species of manure.

Mr. Hart, of Berlin. One of my neighbours carried on to his up-land mowing a number of loads of earth from under an old barn. It has improved his land surprisingly. For several years the crops have been very great.

Mr. Abel Bronson, of Waterbury I have tried the earth taken from the ditches in my meadows, but never found that my land received any benefit. I have carried large quantities into my long stye and barn-yard in autumn, and in the spring have manured my Indian corn with it. I have found a load of this mixture of the earth and manure as beneficial as a load of unmixed manure, from the barn-yard, or the stye. I have used the mixture, when it has lain in this situation a year, and never found any dung better.

OF YARD OR STABLE DUNG—TANNER'S BARK, &c.

What methods have been taken to augment the measures taken from the yard or stable? What means have been found to succeed best for that purpose?

Mr. Andreic Hull, Jr., of Cheshire. I have found no manure so beneficial, on poor land, for potatoes, as the droppings of the cattle, intermixed with straw, thrown into the yard to make manure, even before it is matured.

Mr. Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have thrown pumice, tanner's bark, &c. into my hog stye, and found them to become very good manure.

Mr. Blakesley, of Plymouth. More than twenty years past, I had a large nursery of fruit trees. To prevent weeds, &c. from growing, I covered the ground over with tanner's bark. It prevented every thing but the trees from growing. After some years had elapsed, when the trees had been all taken from the nursery, I sowed the land with oats and clover. The oats were good, and the clover excellent. Since the clover has gone out, the natural grass has come in, and the land has continued as good as any I have. I have found bark one of the best kinds of manure.

I find, from experiment, that two loads of dung carried on the land in spring, is worth three loads carried on in the fall.

PLOUGHING IN OF CLOVER, OR BUCKWHEAT.

Have any experiments been made of manuring land with clover, buckwheat, or oats, turned or ploughed into the earth before they were ripe; and has any benefit been received?

Mr. Hart, of Berlin. I have made an experiment in ploughing up a field on which I had two years before sown clover. The clover was mowed and yielded a good crop. Soon afterwards I ploughed the field, and let it lie until I found that the clover had been maturated. I then ploughed it again. The land looked very well, and I supposed it much enriched. I sowed wheat, but was disappointed in it, for the crop was poor. I knew, however, that the land was much enriched, and concluded that I was prevented from having a good crop of wheat from other causes than the land not being well prepared.

Mr. Philps, of Simsbury. I ploughed up a clover field, the second year after it was sown, when the roots were full grown. It was about a fortnight after mowing the land. I let the field lie in this situation about six weeks, then harrowed it well—sowed it with wheat, and ploughed in the wheat. The next year I harvested as much as twenty bushels to the acre The soil was rather dry and sandy.

Mr. Hooker, of Farmington, I sowed a sandy field with buckwheat. When it was grown and in bloom, I ploughed my field in ridges, and covered the wheat. After it had lain about six weeks, I ploughed it again in ridges, putting the new ridges where the balks were before. Soon afterwards I harrowed the field, and sowed it with wheat. The next summer I harvested an excellent crop.

Mr. Beldcu, of Wethersfield. I have sown buckwheat, both on sandy land and on loamy land, and ploughed it in to prepare the land for wheat. I have had good crops from it, and have found the experiment to succeed to my wishes.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURES.

There are some points connected with the theory of turning in green crops for manure, upon which it may not be improper to dwell, especially as the *rationale* of the system appears to be somewhat *obscure*, and involved in the intricacy of principles which many of our farmers do not appear to understand.

That the mere turning in of a crop should actually enrich the soil upon which it has grown, is what many find no reason to believe. There is a difficulty, with many, in supposing that plants can grow and be matured without exhaustion of the soil, which is regarded, by many, as the principal and sole medium through which plants derive their nutriment, and to which, consequently, the plants so grown and nourished, can return no more *pabulum* than they receive. The physiologist, however, assumes a different position in relation to this important point. He recognizes the vegetable kingdom as divided, naturally, into three grand and distinct orders or classes of plants, and characterizes them, according to their different modes or habits of growth, by the three distinctive appellations of *terrestrial, aquatic,* and *aerial;*—the first comprising that extensive order, the individuals of which are native to dry and arable lands, and which derive the most important portion of their pasturage from the soil; the second embraces all plants to which the classical name *aquatic* may be justly regarded as belonging, whether they be in their nature strictly marine or sub-marine;—the third division contains only such as are known to derive a large portion of their subsistence, or the whole of it, from the air, and which are not, or at least appear not to be sensibly influenced by the nature or character of the soil to which they are confined.

To illustrate each of these orders by a distinct reference to individual plants would occupy more room than we have at present to devote. It will be necessary however, to say, that in selecting crops to be turned in, those ought invariably to be preferred which derive their sustenance principally from the air. A slight knowledge of vegetable physiology will be amply sufficient to direct us aright in this matter, and to unfold to us the complicated system of laws by which the all important and wonderful economy of vegetable nutrition is so admirably governed and controlled.

"Nature is a skilful workman," and orders every thing so as best to subserve the great and important purpose for which it was formed—the welfare and happiness of man.

Of the many crops usually produced by our farmers, for this purpose, buckwheat, peas and clover, are probably in best repute. It may here be remarked, that all plants of a culmiferous character, or which are distinguished by having a profusion of large and expansive leaves, are those which derive the largest portion of nutriment from the air; those plants having small leaves being gross feeders, and consequently powerful exhausters of the soil. —*Correspondent of Boston Cultivator.*