

MANURES.

The following articles have been recently analyzed by Boussegault and Payen, in order to ascertain their fertilizing principles as manures; and the figures below indicate the number of pounds respectively, which in their ordinary or moist state contain the equivalent of nitrogen to be found in 100 lbs. weight of farm yard manure:—

Woollen rags.....	lbs. 22
Codfish, (damaged, washed and pressed).....	23
Feathers.....	26
Blood, dry, (insoluble).....	26
Horn raspings.....	27
Cow hair.....	29
Muscular flesh.....	30
Blood, dry, (soluble).....	32
Graves.....	33
Pigeon dung.....	48
Bones boiled.....	57
Do. fat, (exposed to air).....	64
Do. moist.....	75
Linseed cake.....	76
Rape cake.....	81
Belloni's poudrette (dried and old night soil).....	103
Blood liquid.....	140
Urine of the horse.....	153
Pea straw.....	223
Buried roots of clover.....	248
Soot from coal.....	296
Wheat straw, being $\frac{1}{2}$ from the upper end including the trashed out ear.....	300
Animalized charcoal (recently prepared with night soil).....	322
Soot from wood.....	347
Wheat chaff, and carrot tops, each.....	470
Dung-hill drainings.....	677
Potatoe haulm, and horse dung, each.....	727
Saw dust, oak.....	740
Tops of green beet root.....	500
Sainfoin straw.....	323
Urine of the cow.....	950
Farm yard manure.....	1000
Cow dung, and oyster shells, each.....	1450
Oat straw.....	1425
Saw dust, Acacia.....	1550
Wheat straw.....	1650
Barley do.....	1730
Saw dust, fir.....	2110
Rye straw.....	2352

We are not to suppose that the above list indicates, under every circumstance, the exact value of these manures. Still it affords a good general criterion of their comparative value, and may be useful to farmers.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.—We frequently saw wheat in Berkshire in large fields, that would average from thirty to forty bushels per acre, oats sixty to eighty bushels, and other crops in proportion. Other fields of wheat would not be over fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, but when this was the case, the tenant was considered in the broad road to ruin, and certain it is, owing to the superior care bestowed in the cultivation, lands in Great Britain yield much larger average products than they do in the United States. * * *

We may sum up its agriculture by saying that many things there are worthy of all imitation by us, it is neater, more regular, and more scientific, and notwithstanding the two very adverse seasons of 1839, and 1840, owing to the indefatigable industry, skill, and prudence of the English people, it is in

a high state of prosperity.—*Tour in England by an American.*

SUGAR FROM THE STALKS OF INDIAN CORN.

In one of the late agricultural papers published in the United States, we have noticed an article on the manufacture of sugar from the stalks of Indian corn. In this article it is stated—

"That the juice of the cornstalk, by Beaume's saccharometer, reaches to ten degrees of saccharine matter, which, in quality, is more than three times that of beet, five times that of maple, and fully equal, if it does not even exceed, that of the ordinary sugar cane in the United States. By plucking off the ears of corn from the stalk as they begin to form, the saccharine matter which usually goes to the production of the ear, is retained in the stalk; so that the quantity it yields is thus greatly increased. One thousand pounds of sugar, it is believed, can easily be produced from an acre of corn. It appears also, by the experiments made, that the cornstalk requires only one-fifth the pressure of the sugar cane, and the mill and press for the purpose, is very simple and cheap in its construction, compared with what is required in manufacturing sugar from the sugar cane. The stalk remaining after being pressed, also, furnishes a valuable food for cattle, enough, it is said, with the leaves, to pay for the whole expense of its culture. It is supposed that animal carbon may not be needed in the manufacture, but that a little lime water will answer for the purpose of clarification."

Chief Agricultural Societies of Britain.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Instituted 1838.

President 1840—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.

Secretary—James Hudson, Esq.

Chambers, No. 5, Cavendish-square.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England consists of a President, twelve Trustees, twelve Vice-Presidents, Governors, and Members.

The President is Annually elected, and is not re-eligible for three years.

The President, Trustees, and Vice-Presidents, are elected from the Governors.

The Governors pay £5. annually, the Members £1, with the power to compound for life, by the payment in one sum of ten annual subscriptions.

The Council consists of the President, Trustees, Vice-Presidents, and thirty Subscribers; twenty-five of whom go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected.

The Council have the power of appointing Committees of any Subscribers to the Society, of all which Committees the President, Trustees, and Vice-Presidents, are members *ex officio*. The Council meets the first Wednesday in every month.

Three general meetings are held every year. 1st. The "Anniversary Meeting," for the election of the President and Council, on the 22nd, (or should that day fall on a Sunday, on the 23rd) day of May. 2d. The "General Meeting," held in December. 3rd. The "Annual Meeting," to be held in the country, in the months of July or August. The next annual meeting will be held at Liverpool on the 22nd July, 1841.

The Council are elected at the anniversary meeting, held in London, in May, but do not enter upon the duties of their respective offices until after the annual meeting in the country.

All Governors and Honorary Members have the power of attending meetings of the Council and Committees, but have not the privilege of voting, unless forming part of such Council or Committee.

Every Candidate for admission into the Society as Governor or Member, must be proposed by a Subscriber. The proposer to specify, in writing, the name, rank, and usual place of residence of the Candidate; and every such proposal to be read at the first meeting of the Council next after such Candidate shall have been proposed, and every such Candidate to be eligible at the then succeeding meeting.

No Subscriber shall enjoy the privileges of the Society, or attend the meetings, whose subscription shall be in arrear.

It is a fundamental rule of the Society, and a condition of the Royal Charter, that no question shall be discussed, at any of its meetings, of a political tendency, or which shall refer to any matter to be brought forward or pending in either of the Houses of Parliament.

Subscriptions are paid in advance, and are due on January 1st, but Subscribers elected in December, are liable only for the year ensuing.

Payments due from Members to the Society may be made at the official apartments in Cavendish Square, or through Country Bankers, to the Society's account with Messrs. Drummond, of Charing Cross.

Each Member of the Society, on his election, will be entitled to the Volume of the Journal in course of publication at that date, and to all the subsequent Publications of the Society, while continuing a Member, if his last year's subscription be paid.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Instituted 1784.

President for 1840—The Duke of Sutherland.

Secretary Sir Charles Gordon.

Society's Hall, Albany Place, Edinburgh.

The General Meetings of this Society are held, according to the directions of its Charter, on the second Tuesday in January, and at such other place, in June, or July, as the Society shall appoint.

The Society has, besides, a Great Annual Show—this was held at Aberdeen, in October, 1840, and will be at Berwick, in the end of September, or beginning of October, 1841. The competition for the prizes is open to stock from any part of the United Kingdom.

New Members are admitted at either of the General Meetings, by ballot. These pay in advance, £1. 3s. 6d. per annum, or a Life Subscription of twelve guineas.

SMITHFIELD CLUB.

President—The Earl Spencer.

Bankers—Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. H. Gibbs, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

The Meeting is now changed from the Old Show Yard, in Goswell-street, to the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Baker-street, Portman Square. It is commonly held about the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December.