

dry land, not subject to overflow. I have sown it on sand, loam, and clay, and it is difficult to say on which it has best answered, although the effect is sooner visible on the sand. It has been used as a manure in this State for upwards of twelve years. Its duration may, from the best information I can collect, be estimated from seven to ten years; for like other manures, its continuance must very much depend on the nature of the soil on which it is placed.—One of my neighbours sowed a piece of his grass ground six years ago—another sowed a field four years ago, a great part of my own farm was sown in May, 1788.—We regularly mow two crops, and pasture in the autumn. No appearance of failure, the present crop being full as good as any preceding. I have this season mowed about fifty acres of red clover, timothy, white clover, &c. which were plastered last May, July, and September. Many who saw the grass, estimated the produce at two tons per acre; but I calculate for the two crops three tons. Several strips were left in the different fields without plaster, these were unproductive, and not worth mowing.

In April 1788, I covered a small piece of grass ground upwards of two inches thick with farm-yard manure in the same worn-out field. I sowed plaster to contrast it with the dung—I mowed the dunged and plastered land twice last year, and once this: In every crop the plaster has produced the most. You will remember in all your experiments with clover, you should mix about one third timothy grass seed; it is of great advantage in serving as a support for the clover, as it prevents it from falling; it very much facilitates the airing of the clover, and when aired is a superior fodder. The plaster operates equally as well on the other grasses as on clover. Its effect is said to be good if sown in the spring on wheat; but this I cannot say from experience. On Indian corn I know its operation to be great. We use it at the rate of a table spoonful for a hill, put on immediately after dressing. From some accurate experiments last year, and reported to our Agriculture Society, it appears, that nine bushels of additional corn per acre was produced by this much of plaster.—As the use of this cheap and extraordinary manure has now become very general in this State, and many accurate and judicious farmers are now making experiments therewith, I doubt not but its uses at the close of the season will be better known, and further extended; when I shall be happy to make a communication thereof to you.