

Water is conveyed by pipes into their troughs. They were all healthy and hearty. Cases of twins were not unfrequent, and Glover thinks, that on such occasions, nature provides, an extra flush of milk. He makes a rule of separating immediately any cow which may cast her calf, considering it to be *catching* or infectious. From the byre, we took a stroll over part of the farm. The soil, in general, is heavy clay, rather coarse. Uncongenial as this is, for green crops, the potatoes looked remarkably well. They are grown upon broad drills, somewhat resembling "*lazy beds*," having two rows of plants in each drill. These are highly covered or earthed up by the plough, each drill being fourteen inches apart of each set, planted twelve inches from its neighbour. This mode of culture, in the clay soil, is said to answer well. Mr. Curwen is a strong advocate for soiling. He proposes, henceforth, to rear all his young stock in that way, calculating upon having them ripe for the butcher at twenty-five or thirty months old. His bull is thorough-bred improved Durham. The one at present in use, is a very handsome three-years old, bred upon Tyne-side, by Mr. Donkin. The accumulation of manure from soiling is quite astonishing. Urine from the tank is occasionally pumped over the dung-hill, by means of canvass pipes. At this date (25th of July) there is a whole year's dung in the yard, and this after supplying the large application to the green crops of the season. Mangel Wurtzel looks well. It was sown in April. The tops will be cut in August, for soiling. Glover considers this root to be of a somewhat aromatic nature, and with a portion of turnips has proved of great service, in attacks of red water. The roots are stored in November, and are found in excellent condition, after the Ruta Bagga is consumed. Mr. Curwen employs several ox teams. They are chiefly Hereford and Devons, all very superior animals. In the heavy soil here, it requires *three* yokes to plough *two* acres per day.

On the following morning, I rode up to some newly enclosed common land, now under improvement. Here I found Mr. Curwen, and, upon my own introduction, received a most cordial welcome. He sent for his horse; and insisted upon accompanying me himself over some of his improvements. It has been said that the man who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one existed before, has done well, in his generation. What then may he claim, who can exhibit as his own doing, what was now before us? Three hundred and fifty acres of noble wheat, where, two or three years ago, nought was to be found but heath and swamp and rushes. Upon Lily Hall farm, I found a man engaged in burning kilns or pies of rough sods. This may be done by the paring plough or spade. This latter implement has a wing on one side turned up which greatly facilitates the work. The kilns are kindled at the bottom, are closely covered up and the air carefully excluded. Occasionally the kilns are formed with layers of lime and turf alternately, yielding very valuable ashes. It is an Irish practice. Mr. Curwen has lately adopted a new method. He applies the lime *unslaked* and by pouring on water ignition follows and excellent ashes are produced, without live coal at all. He estimates his ashes to cost him 3d. per single horse cart, and with 60 of these, probably about a ton weight, he has had a better crop of Ruta Bagga than from 25 carts of well prepared farm yard dung. Mr. C. is partial to Cocksfoot grass for sheep pasture, and is this year laying down 100 acres for that purpose. He will allow this to lie for four years in pasture and then expects a luxuriant crop of wheat. Mr. Curwen does not approve of Wheat from Clover leg and has abandoned it in his rotation. After a most agreeable, and to me, instructive ride, we found ourselves where we had started, and a substantial lunch awaiting us, to which we did ample justice, aided by a score or two of smart boys and girls employed on the farm. In the evening I took tea at the Hall, accompanied by Crawford Mudie and several fresh arrivals. In the course of the evening we visited some well-formed water meadow. For irrigation, Mr. Curwen gives the preference to water from springs, as maintaining a more equal tem-