

duced twenty bushels of corn, he sowed broadcast, on the furrow, after deep plowing, 500 pounds of best guano well pulverized, and mixed with four times its bulk of dry loam. After harrowing, it was planted with corn. The product was 50 bushels. In 1845, he seeded down half an acre of ground, a sandy loam, with eight quarts of millet, ten pounds of clover one peck of herds grass and one peck of red-top seed. This lot was dressed with 350 pounds of guano, worth \$9, applied as above described. On an adjoining half acre he put the same kind of seeds and in like quantity. Instead of guano he applied 64 bushels of unleached ashes, worth \$8. The crop of millet was perceptibly best where the guano was used, and about ten days earliest. The crop of grass in 1846 was one-fourth the largest where the ashes were used. In 1847 the clover had nearly disappeared where the guano was applied, but remained well stocked where the ashes were put. The first and second crops this year were decidedly in favor of the ashes.—*Ib.*

“THE SPIRIT OF AGRICULTURE.”—Prof. E. P. Barrows, of the Western Reserve (Ohio) College, in a lecture delivered before the Trumbull County Agricultural Society, speaks in the following eloquent language of the happy results which may follow from the present awakened attention to agriculture:

“We have,” he observes, “cheering proofs that the spirit of agriculture is awake. Let this spirit be cultivated, for it has the primitive seal of Heaven upon it. It is the spirit of peace and plenty, and good order, and good morals. It adorns the earth with luxuriant meadows, and goodly orchards, and golden harvests, and pastures covered with flocks and herds. It clusters around itself all the auxiliary arts and occupations, commerce, and trades and manufactures—all nourish it and are nourished by it. It fills the farmer’s granaries, and makes his fireside happy and cheerful. While others beat their plough-shares into swords, and engage in the work of desolating the earth, destroying her inhabitants, and filling her with crime and misery, let us have wisdom enough to adhere to the employment of our primeval ancestor—a far nobler employment than that for which his degenerate sons exhibit such a melancholy fondness. In the vast field of agricultural investigation and improvement—a field but hitherto partially explored—let it be our ambition to win laurels not steeped in tears and blood,

but gathered in peace and quietness, and bleating flocks, and lowing herds, and waving harvest-fields, and smiling, light-hearted, industrious citizens.”—*Ib.*

POTATO DISEASE.—Of late, we have not thought it an object to occupy much time or space in reference to the potato disease; but having seen in the *Gardener’s Chronicle*, an account of a very complete series of experiments tried last year in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, we are disposed to give our readers a brief abstract.

In the experiments alluded to, the soil and seed were treated in various ways, and the proportion of diseased tubers ascertained on digging the crop. The substances employed were lime, charcoal, salt, chloride of lime, potash, fat, sulphuric acid, coal-tar, chalk, sulphate of soda, nitrate of soda, sulphur, and sulphate of magnesia. In some cases these substances were mixed with the earth near the potatoes, and in other cases the sets or tubers were sprinkled with the substances before planting. The various articles were applied not only separately, but mixed in almost every way, and the rows thus treated, carefully compared with each other as to yield and condition and also with parallel rows which received nothing. Full tables (for which we have not room) are given, showing the results in each particular case. No conclusion could be deduced from either of the trials, or from the whole taken together, in favor of the usefulness of any application or treatment. The *Chronicle* remarks, so capricious was the enemy in its attacks, “that a result obtained in one place was directly reversed by a result in another place only a yard or two—there being no appreciable difference in soil or situation or circumstance. For example, the percentage of diseased potatoes found where nothing had been used in the soil, was as high as 32.50 and as low as 5.74. And although in the cases of some applications no disease whatever was found when the crop was taken up—nevertheless, in many instances the very same applications were found connected with above 50 per cent. of disease.”

In connexion with the above, experiments were tried with seedling potatoes, and also with wild ones from South America. The seedlings were from seed obtained from various parts of Germany, from Poland, and from some districts of England. Some of the plants were started