rendered the smell amount asked for by the farmers an additional cause of alarm to those politicians who feared being charged with having emptied the Treasury. Among these may be named the House of Refuge, requiring an appropriation of $30,000, and the Common School Bill, requiring a still larger sum. Among those who voted against the bill, we knew of but three who did not express themselves favorable to its passage on its merits, but feared to make any further appropriations at present, and hence, from this fear, the petition of 4000 citizens of New Jersey, 3000 of whom were farmers, was rendered unavailing, and the greatest interest of the state, furnishing nine-tenths of all the taxes paid, is compelled to forego the passage of the only bill they have ever asked for their especial benefit, because a few politicians feared they would be rendered unpopular through the efforts of their political oponents presenting a diminutive treasury, as compared with that of the previous year.

Many farmers who had attended our lectures in different parts of the State, came to Trenton to advocate the Agricultural Bill, and with one accord they represented that the crops of those who had adopted our recommendations had been materially increased, without a corresponding increase of expenses.

Indeed, several members of the House of Assembly were themselves witnesses of similar results on their own farms and in their own neighborhoods; and had the bill passed the Senate, it would have been passed in the Assembly by a large majority.

Within the last three years we have visited many farms in New Jersey, and some of the owners of these farms sent certificates of results to Trenton. One represented that under our advice he had added the missing constituents to his soil, at an expense of only $4,12½ per acre, with proper tillage, and produced, in consequence, the following crops:—Corn 128 bushels of ears per acre, were formerly, with much larger expenditure for manures, but 30 bushels of shelled corn had been produced. Potatoes 310 bushels per acre. Mangold-wurtzel 16 tons per acre, and other crops in proportion. Another (a member of the House of Assembly) represented that on a piece of ground in Passaic County which had been considered of very inferior quality and unworthy cultivation for corn, he had raised, by adding the missing constituents of his soil, under our advisement, 138 bushels of ears of corn per acre, and that his crop of long orange carrots averaged 600 bushels per acre, and that the expenses for fertilization were less than ordinary method by barn-yard manuring.

Another farmer from Monmouth County, represented that by the use of the sub-soil plow, under a recommendation contained in one of our lectures, on a field of twenty acres, and by the application of decomposed bog on another field of similar size, he had increased his corn crop each from 20 to 25 per cent.

Another farmer of Freehold represented that he had raised between 4000 and 5000 cabbages on half an acre, and at the prices at which he had made sales, the returns were at the rate of from $400 to $500 per acre. This land was thrown into garden heart at one operation, and the land left in so improved a condition after the cabbage crop, as to be benefited for future crops more than the whole crop of fertilizers used for cabbages. Many other farmers reported large crops resulting from our advice, and from some neighborhoods large numbers signed statements that the whole crop of the township had been materially increased by our efforts. It was also shown to the Legislature, that we had taken the first premium for our market garden from the American Institute, and that we had raised 1500 bushels of parsnips, 900 bushels of carrots, 800 bushels of ruta baga turnips per acre, and other crops in proportion, but all these facts could not avail in causing the Senate to appropriate a sum only equal to the necessary expenses of a State Agriculturist during the delivery of five lectures in each county in the State.

We asserted, without fear of contradiction, that in no case where we had been furnished with an analysis of the soil, had we failed in increasing the income of the owner more than one-third, and this too, after having advised under such circumstances more than one hundred farmers in New Jersey.

Some members could not believe that we had discovered so much that was new as to enable us to produce such results, and they were right. We do not claim any such credit, but simply that we have put in practice what is well known to the few among the many. We often hear of large crops raised by individuals, whose neighbors produce no such results. In such cases, we visit the growers, and find out, if practicable, their methods, manners, &c., and then by an analysis of the soil, compared with that of the crop, are enabled to advise others so as to enable them to produce similar results. We claim no originality, but merely with the assistance of chemistry, to be able to duplicate on any soil containing a fair average of constituents, the same results which may have been produced on any other soil—all of which may be done by adding the missing constituents to the soil, with such cultivation as the peculiarities of the crop, mechanical condition