

in which the profit will be very great, both in the price paid for the crop and in the great improvement of the farm, by raising large quantities of manure; an object which ought always to be foremost with every farmer: The intelligence received of Mr. Greve, of this application of his crops at *Kiplin*, to feeding all sorts of cattle and poultry, is particularly valuable; it is well known in several places, that no food is better for rearing and fattening hogs, but I never before heard of feeding promiscuously all the stock in a farm-yard upon them; but that gentleman's long experience proves it not only to be eligible, but extremely profitable.

If potatoes came in once every course of crops on light or rich soils, not very heavy, and were all applied to fatten numerous herds of swine, or to maintain oxen, cows, young cattle, &c. the improvement of the whole farm would be the certain consequence; for the fields in which they are cultivated are finely enriched by themselves, and their consequences in manuring would perform the same office to others.

From what I have remarked in the tour, I have reason to think digging a much superior method to ploughing, with the

sets laid in the furrows: The latter way may be very proper in a very light rich sand; but in sandy or gravelly loams the digging is superior: If I was to recommend a practice, it should be the following, which I think, from the preceding minutes, as well as my own experience, is excellent. Unite the ploughing and lazy-bed methods; first plough the land fine, in beds about five feet broad, then spread your dung; if the soil is very light, it should be well rotted and mixed together; but if the land is inclinable to stiffness, then long dung, old thatch, stubble, or any thing of that kind; upon the manure lay the potatoe slices promiscuously, about a foot asunder; cover them three inches deep, with earth dug out of the furrows, a trench in each like a water furrow, about eighteen inches wide. When the potatoes are about four or five inches high, weed them, dig another spit in the trenches; and cover the beds and plants two inches deeper; this will stop the growth of most weeds, but if any arise, draw them out, but never hand hoe unless the surface binds; which on proper soils it will not do: Vast crops may be had in this method, and the beds left in excellent order for a crop of any thing else.

ADVANTAGES OF RAISING CABBAGES.

[From the same.]

SINCE the publication of Mr. Baker's report, we have had no fresh intelligence concerning cabbages: There is not extant in print a single experiment upon the Great Scotch sort: It is with the utmost pleasure that I minuted in my journey all the intelligence I could gain concerning this vegetable: I was fortunate enough to meet with many gentlemen that had cultivated it for several years; some of them, from the curiosity of the object, had made accidental minutes of several circumstances of the culture, expenses, produce, &c. these they favoured me with, and in other particulars gave me accounts from their own memory, and that of their servants: But as I had not any regular registers of experiments in a series, I threw the intelligence I received into as clear and methodical an order as I was able. So far did very well for each minute; but as the circumstances of culture, product, and value, have great variations, it is here absolutely necessary to draw all these fugitive articles into one point of view; to compare the intelligence, and to draw the

averages of every circumstance, that the culture and value of cabbages may be completely known. I shall make the extract in as few words as possible; the article begins with

Mr. Middlemare at *Grantbam*.

Sort. *Battersea*, turnep, and *Scotch*.

Soil. A red land.

Time of sowing. Beginning of *March*.
Once pricked out, and planted at midsummer.

Rows. Four feet asunder, from one foot to eighteen inches from plant to plant: 6000 per acre.

Culture. Watered in dry weather.

Duration. To *April*.

Product. Turnep cabbage 5lb. or nineteen tons per acre; *Battersea* 11lb. or forty-two tons per acre; *Scotch* 42lb. or fifty-four tons. Used for fattening oxen and feeding sheep.

Expences. Pricking out and transplanting, 1s. per thousand.

Mr. *Lyster* at *Bawtry*. The *Scotch* sort.

Soil. A very light sand.

Rent, 11s.

Time