

The soil of the plantation of the above writer is a loam, more or less mixed with sand, having a few inches of black mould on the surface, and not a cold clay.

The Plaster, generally made use of in the United States of America, is imported from Havre de Grace, and some from Halifax in Nova Scotia, but of a much inferior quality, unless got at a certain depth. The plaster is found in Yorkshire, and in some other parts of the kingdom, but whether equal in quality to that in France, experiments will discover.

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*An Account of the Use of Gypsum as a Manure.*

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in America, to his Friend in London.*

I intended to have given you an account of the use of Gypsum, or what is generally called Plaster of Paris, as a manure, and the effects of it at large, but this I must defer to another opportunity; at present I shall only say, that it is the cheapest and most effectual manure yet discovered; six bushels are quite enough for an acre. It must be first pounded in a stamping mill, and then ground in any common grist mill; the finer it is pulverized the better; it must be ground unburnt. The method of putting it on the land is by sowing it in the broad cast as you sow wheat: the only care necessary is to make the distribution as equal as possible. The experiments that have been made of it in America, have been chiefly on grass; it is sowed on the sward as soon after vegetation has commenced as you please, and after that till September; it is best to sow it in a drizzly day, but if sown in a dry day it ought to be moistened before it is sown, to prevent its blowing away, and the distribution being unequal.

The effect of it will shew itself in six or seven weeks; and the product from heretofore unproductive land, will be at least two  
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