

tural or artificial, which has as yet ever been offered to the public, but which, of course, like Peruvian guano, is very liable to be adulterated, unless obtained from men of high standing and integrity. I also trust that the importers, Messrs. Dixon, of Liverpool, and the brokers, Messrs. Seagrave, will not relax in their efforts and vigilance to protect the farmer from the machinations of fraudulent dealers; by adopting the same course of conduct as Messrs. Gibbs, of London, all dishonest trading would eventually be rendered unprofitable.

The conclusion I have arrived at from these and other experiments plainly shows that some of the artificial manures applied, though deficient as turnip manures, may distribute their nourishing food through the different rotations of cropping, (such will be attended to.) Some, on the contrary, have acted too rapidly and evanescently for a swede crop; and others (and they the successful ones) have combined in a remarkable manner the permanent and the evanescent, inasmuch as they effected not only a rapid development in the first growth of the plant, but also retained sufficient strength to carry it on to maturity.

I must now conclude, merely adding that these experiments and trials have been most carefully conducted under the superintendence of a neighbour, Mr. Thorpe, of Kirton, who has bestowed the greatest labour and much valuable time in the management of the plants as regards the singling, cleaning, &c.

I ought to have stated that the swedes were grown at an expense to the competitors of only fifty shillings per acre—a cost recommended by G. Nelson, Esq., of Limber (the chairman of the ordinary at Briggs,) as he stated he considered that man the best who grew the greatest weight of swedes at the least expense—Most faithfully yours, T. M. Richardson, *Hibaldstowe*, Nov. 30th, 1858.—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE PROGRESS OF THIRTY YEARS.

In general systems of tillage, improvement has been very great. Thirty years ago, rotation of crops—known then by thinking men to be as important as every one confesses it now—was not *practiced*—we might almost say that it was unheard of by the majority of cultivators of the soil. Now there are few who have any pretensions at all as farmers, who will not be ready to tell you of a certain regular course of cropping they have decided on, for a part or all their fields. Thirty years ago, how many were there who made it a settled plan to manure their farms, in comparison with the number who have now at least grasped that first obvious fact, that a barn should not be placed over a stream for convenience of the removal of its deposits, and that, now and then, the soil *does* require a little refreshment beyond the rains and dews of heaven and the thin stubble of the last harvest? And are there not some at this day in almost every neighborhood, who go much farther than this; who systematically stock their farms to enrich them, and judiciously economize the numerous supplies of animal and vegetable matter which Nature is constantly offering for the same purpose?

The whole guano trade, too, has grown up within the period referred to—a fertilizer that has entirely reorganized, if we may so speak, the agriculture of some parts of the country. Superphosphates, poudrettes, sulphates, and the long list of concocted and concentrated manures were then unknown, and even bones themselves little if at all in use. It may be twenty-five years since the late Judge BUEL, seeing the bones collected in this city and in New-York for trans-