

garden could produce. This shows that earth supposed barren, can be made, by stirring, separating its parts, and exposure to the influences of the air, as productive as the original surface. It fully answers the objections to deep and trench ploughing, of turning barren earth; for the worst earth may be made thus fertile. Miller also affords instances in proof, from the practice of the gardeners about London. They trench their grounds, when they begin to be exhausted, three feet deep, turning the original surface to the bottom.

To perform the operation of tranching, which is unnecessary above once in seven years, I have a plough in the common form, but large and strong—the mortise in the beam long, so as to admit of altering the inclination of the coulter, as you would wish to go deeper or shallower; and the mould-board is constructed so as to cast off more earth than the common plough. With this plough, drawn by two oxen and two horses, or four of the former, I begin by running as deep a furrow as possible. The next operation is made with a light plough and two horses; which pares off the sod two inches deep, with a broad furrow, turning this sod into the trench, with all its weeds, roots, and other pests to your soil. These are completely covered by the large plough, somewhat narrower than the small one, and which running in the same furrow throws over a body of earth, which buries these nuisances; most of which, being placed beyond vegetation, ferment, rot, and become blessings, by adding to the fertility of the soil. The depth from ten to fourteen inches, as your soil will bear. This, when I can do it, I have finished before winter. Next season I give it a light dressing with lime, dung, or such other manure as I can obtain, and work it well with Indian corn, the most common fallow crop we have.

In trenching, I am satisfied if I complete three quarters of an acre in a short day, though sometimes I do more. My plough runs, in the years succeeding the trenching, no deeper than is required in good common ploughing, perhaps five or six inches. I frequently sow buckwheat, and plough it in, when in full blossom, as a green manure and covering crop. I have raised potatoes, tap-roots, and cabbages, in ground thus prepared, as fallow-crops, to great advantage. The effects have answered my most sanguine expectation: and I therefore warmly recommend it. Be not uneasy if your profits be not immediate. Time and tillage are required, to imregnate this new earth, which has in itself less food for plants, than it will obtain from the air by stirring and exposure. To those, who will not confine themselves to a spot within their power to trench, I would recommend (if they will not, as I always prefer, use that much-neglected but profitable animal,

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