

much produce as formerly, and keeps five times the quantity of stock; the seasons are far kinder, and the land admits of winter feeding with sheep and early sowing. The name of this farm was formerly "cold harbour." It was then reckoned the coldest spot upon the neighbourhood, and consisted principally of a wild heath, affording excellent snipe shooting in the winter; and, as a neighbour used humorously to describe it, finding keep in the summer, for a lark an acre. The late Mr. Maberly, when he bought it, not liking the name, re-christened it Spring Park, probably so designating it from the quantity of water springing up upon it; but deep draining and high cultivation have strangely changed it. The forward state of the crops show that it can no longer fairly be called "Cold Harbour," and latterly the springs have been diminishing, till at least half of them have stopped altogether and corn now waves where heath alone formerly grew. Still no farmer will envy Mr. Davis his possession of such a soil. Much has been done, probably all that art can do, to improve it, but man cannot change gravel or sand: by draining he may make it dry, and by trenching he may multiply the space for roots to range in, and derive nutriment from; but a gravel or a sand unlike clay, or chalk, or mould, admits of no further change, and to the last, must ever be a hungry, uncertain bed of corn; a fast consumer of nutriment, much dependant for seasons, and requiring summer rains, for maintaining continuously its vegetating powers in May and June.

On entering Spring Park Farm, the deputation first saw a rye gratten of about eighteen acres which appeared, from the stubble, to have grown a good crop, and which was now having manure ploughed in for turnips. The manure had been carted out between the shocks of rye. These had been carried on the previous day, and it was calculated that the turnip seed would again be in the land, about three weeks of beginning to cut the rye. The soil was an exceedingly poor, pebbly, beach gravel, and such as without subsoil ploughing, careful cultivation could never have been expected to grow either wheat or turnips. The whole of this piece of rye, according to Mr. Davis's system ought to have been fed off in the spring, and succeeded by mangel wurzel, and a part of it had been so treated. The green crops had grown so rapidly, however, through the mild winter, and the early spring and the demand for sheep had been so great, that Mr. Davis had allowed the rye to run to seed, giving the land an extra coat of manure to compensate for its different treatment from the other. The mangel-wurzel plant, where the rye had been fed (excepting in a small holler, which had formerly been an osier bed) was, considering the soil, exceedingly good.

A field of similarly gravelly soil, of about twenty acres, next presented itself; which had borne an excellent crop of peas. These had been carried, and was afterwards seen in good condition, in the stacks and barns at the homestead. These peas were so well podded as to have been considered a good crop on average land and in ordinary seasons; but in the present season, peas have failed universally, and the appearance of so fine a crop here excited much attention, Mr. Davis attributed his success principally to his having put in his seed before Christmas, and thus enabled the plants to get well into bloom before the drought came. Mr. Davis considers that early sowing is also a complete protection against the dolphin which he says never attacks his crops.

On the left of the carriage road was a field of twelve acres, now bearing a crop of buck wheat, which had been sown at the end of May, after cow-grass mown twice last year, and fed off last spring. This place

according to Mr. Davis's regular system, should have been put in with beans last September.

The adjoining field is a tenacious clay (but nothing like the weald of Kent clay in stiffness), in wheat, which, though it must have promised a much heavier crop previously to the storm which had beaten it down was still a good crop. The effect of draining was singularly perceptible. Mr. Davis had drained four feet deep, and at a considerable distance apart. That portion of the wheat over the drains, and for some distance on each side of the drains, was at least six inches higher than in the land midway, between the drains, and the ears were proportionably better. Mr. Davis had put the drains at so great a distance between by way of experiment, and now intends to put another drain between each of those already laid down.

The adjoining field bore a crop of beans, just cut, with young turnips between the rows. This crop of beans is almost a remarkable exception to the almost general failure of the crop the haulm being abundantly podded, and the crop a large one. The turnips there did not appear to have taken so well as in some other fields.

Adjoining to this a field of Clover, now luxuriant with a second growth, which looked remarkably well.

On the upper side of the road, is a field of about fourteen acres, of a rather tenacious clay, which had been in tares. The remaining portion of which was now being consumed. A part of this field had been sown with turnips on the ridge, which showed a promising plant. The remainder of the field, however, had broken up too dry to allow the rest of the turnips being sown, and was waiting for rain.

Next adjoining to this field were about fourteen acres of oats, which promised to be a very superior crop.

The next field comprising about 17 acres; was in white wheat, apparently the "Chidman white," which was estimated at a very high produce, and is of the finest quality, this piece was a very striking instance of the success of thin sowing.

Below this is a field of eight acres, bearing a very luxuriant crop of clover; and adjoining to this, about seven acres of beans, an excellent crop for the season; the turnips between which were a remarkably good plant.

Next to the beans is a gravelly field of very bad quality, consisting of about twelve acres in oats; and although the dry season had been very much against them, still the crop promised to yield a very fair average.

On the opposite side of the road, is another hungry gravelly field of twenty-four acres, which had borne a good crop of peas, and which were afterwards inspected in the stack-yard. The advantages of Mr. Davis's system of early and thin sowing and deep ploughing, was fully manifested in the yield, the peas being well podded.

Above this is a field of thirteen acres, of a second growth of red clover, on a hungry, sandy soil showing an excellent plant, which appears to be the case with all Mr. Davis's clover of the present year, probably in consequence of his deep culture.

Adjoining the clover is a field bounded by the wood of about fourteen acres of similar soil, in barley, which promises an average crop, although partially suffering from drought and from rabbits.

Adjoining to this are about fifteen acres of a soil almost wholly composed of white sand, and which probably never would have been sown with wheat at all by any body but Mr. Davis. A sand pit was opened a few yards from the wheat plants; which offered a good