

for the adulteration of tobacco and of porter. Medical men allow it to be healthful, and in some case prescribe it for a morning beverage.

Chicory, both on weak and strong soils, requires to be thoroughly well supplied with manure, or it will materially impoverish the soil; but the principal disadvantage attending its cultivation is, that when once in the land, it is as difficult to eradicate as horseradish. Although the leaves are rather tender, and do not require by any means a severe frost to cut them off level with the ground, being, therefore, unsuitable for a cold climate, the roots—which are very full of a milky juice, that oozes out freely wherever they are broken or cut, are exceedingly bitter tasted in their raw state—are very hardy; and every small particle left in the soil will grow afresh, and cause much trouble and annoyance with the after crops.

VALUE OF A LITTLE CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The last number of the *American Farmer* contains an interesting statement of the results of an experiment on the farm of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, near Baltimore. The farm recently purchased by Mr. Johnson, was completely exhausted, and the great question of the proprietor, was this, what shall be applied to it in order to bring it to a state of fertility. In order to answer this question, common sense would dictate the Yankee rule of asking another question first, viz:—What is lacking in the soil, which causes its present barren condition? In order to ascertain this, chemistry must be called in. An analysis must be made.—In order to illustrate the practical operation of this, we will extract from the communication, the following statements. The land, originally good, had been impoverished by a long course of husbandry. The soil contains a very large proportion of iron. So complete was its exhaustion, that when I first saw it, all the vegetable matters growing upon the two hundred acres of cleared land, (including the briars, sassafras, and other bushes,) carefully collected would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four horse load of barn-yard manure. The field selected for experiment contains ten acres, embracing the slopes of two hills, and a small valley intersecting it diagonally. It was at that time in corn, and did not produce *one peck* of corn to the acre, although it had been cultivated in the usual manner, and with ordinary care, and the season had not been below the average of seven year.

An analysis of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart.—He found it to contain the following ingredients:

Sand and bases insoluble.....	71.20
Lime.....	0.30
Magnesia.....	0.40
Manganese.....	0.10
Potash.....	0.23
Water and organic matter.....	10.07
Phosphoric acid, none.....	0.00
Iron and alumine.....	17.70
	100.00

The doctor remarks that from this analysis the soil contains as much lime and magnesia as could be furnished by a dressing of one hundred and fifty bushels per acre. An uncommon quantity of iron. As there was a lack of phosphates, he recommended a preparation composed of biphosphatic lime. This is obtained by dissolving bones in sulphuric acid—bone dust is similar in its effects—a part of the lime being combined with carbonic instead of sulphuric acid.

The corn was accordingly cut off and removed, the field ploughed and harrowed, and laid off into sixteen and one-half feet lands. The preparation was then scattered regularly over it, costing, all told, \$10 per acre. One and a quarter bushels of Mediterranean wheat was then sown upon each acre, and harrowed in. No barn-yard or other manure was used. The yield was more than *twenty-nine bushels per acre!*

Isn't this a triumph of science, as applied practically to the renovation of exhausted land?—*Maine Farmer.*

ADVANTAGES OF DRILLING WHEAT.—The advantages claimed for drill culture, in the Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, are as follows:—

1. *A Saving of Seed.*—Five pecks of wheat drilled in is equal to two bushels sowed broadcast; every kernel is neatly covered at a uniform depth.

2. *A Saving of Labor.*—Any person that can manage a team can complete, in the neatest manner, from ten to fifteen acres per day.

3. *An Increase of Crop.*—Small ridges of earth are left between the rows of wheat, which, by the action of the frost, slides down and covers the roots, thereby preventing "winter killing." Light and heat are admitted between the rows and prevent injury by rust. A vigorous growth is given to the young plant, and its position in a constantly moist place, prevents injury from drouth.

The *Essex Herald* has a paragraph enough to bring tears into the eyes. "Mr. Circuit, a farmer of East Ham, near London, has at the present time upwards of six hundred people—men, boys, and women—employed in pulling, eating, and peeling onions for pickling; and they will thus be engaged for two months. He pays wages to the amount of £200 weekly, and the cost of each acre of onions averages £100. This includes preparing the ground, seed, weeding, gathering, and peeling. Last year he sowed nearly a ton of onion seed. The onions are pulled by women, the root, and skinned by the gallon. At this season he makes about 1,500 different payments daily, as the people employed receive their money three or four times a day."

ROGUERY IN GUANO—QUANTITY IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1849.—The amount of Peruvian guano imported into England during the year 1849, according to parliamentary return was 73,567 tons. But, large as this amount is, the consumption was more than three times that quantity of *quasi guano*. The uninitiated and simple-minded may inquire "How is this? notwithstanding there were no accumulated stocks on hand. The *Gardener's Chronicle* solves this necromancy, by stating that they have the names of ten firms in London, alone, each of which, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of *guano*. One of these takes 30 tons of *leum per week* which comes into their laboratory, simple earth, but goes out genuine guano. Such is the gullibility of the Old World. Is there any of the same kind in the New?