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SIXTH EDITION.

AN ESSAY

ON THE

IMPROVEMENT TO BE MADE IN THE CULTIVATION

OF

SMALL FARMS

BY THE

INTRODUCTION OF GREEN CROPS, AND HOUSE-FEEDING
THE STOCK THEREON;

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN AN ADDRESS TO THE SMALL FARMERS

ON THE ESTATES OF THE

EARL OF GOSFORD AND COLONEL CLOSE,

IN THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

WITH A PREFACE,

ADDRESSED TO LANDLORDS, GIVING FULL INFORMATION TO THOSE WHO
MAY BE INCLINED TO ADOPT THE PLAN RECOMMENDED, AS TO THE
BEST MODE OF INTRODUCING IT, AND THE RESULTS ATTENDING ITS
INTRODUCTION, TOGETHER WITH THE EXPENSES LIKELY TO BE
INCURRED THEREBY. AND SOME REMARKS ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF
LANDLORDS PROVIDING FARM OFFICES FOR THEIR TENANTS.

BY WILLIAM BLACKER, ESQ.

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PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

THE state of the small farmers, and cotters occupying minute portions of land in Ireland, has long been a subject of the greatest solicitude to all those who have hearts to feel for the distresses of others, and *the will* to take part in any plan to remove them. In proportion to the existence of this feeling has been the anxiety to devise some practical method to accomplish the object in view,—namely, to raise these poor people in the scale of society, and relieve them from those sufferings and privations they are now obliged to submit to, and which *they do submit to with a patience and resignation which give them additional claims to the active interference, in their behalf, of all those whom Providence has placed in such situations as to afford a hope that their interference might prove in any degree effective.* The success attendant on the earnest endeavours of individuals in the accomplishment of their wishes, has been so general as to have grown into a proverb, and has given rise to the saying, “*Where there is a will there is a way;*” and it is to be hoped that the zealous attempts of those interested in the successful accomplishment of the object here alluded to shall not prove an exception to the truth of the saying just referred to, and that however numerous may have been the failures, new efforts shall be made, until the wished for success is finally attained. In considering this matter, it has most forcibly occurred to me, that every attempt to ameliorate the condition of the working classes must prove vain and inefficient, unless where these classes themselves are made the active instruments of their own regeneration and improvement. Accordingly, the plan proposed for adoption in

the following pages is based upon this fundamental principle; and the public having manifested a deep interest in its success by the rapid sale which five large editions have met with, I am now induced to prepare a Sixth, which I have endeavoured to render more worthy of perusal by the introduction of some additional matter, likely, as far as I may be allowed to judge, to prove interesting both to the landlord and the tenant reader.

Having in the Preface to the Fourth Edition, which I again annex, stated everything which then occurred to me as interesting to those landlords who might feel inclined to adopt the plan therein recommended, it merely now remains for me, in coming again before the public, to add such further particulars as my after experience may have enabled me to supply deserving their attention.

In this respect I now pursue the same plan as then adopted, viz., to communicate such information as may appear applicable to them, in the Preface to that part of the impression designed for their use; so that what more particularly applies to the tenant may be given in a cheap form for his perusal, free from observations which might be considered foreign to his situation and circumstances. Acting on this principle, to prevent too sanguine expectations being entertained, it appears necessary for me now particularly to notice the great amount of debt in which I found the poorer tenants involved, which has turned out to be vastly beyond anything I then supposed it possible for them to have incurred.

This, however, ceases to be any cause of astonishment when the nature of their transactions are detailed. For example, numerous cases have since become known to me, where a poor man, from a miss-crop, loss of cattle, health, or any other cause, has been obliged to buy *on trust*, as they term it. He is then charged from thirty to forty per cent. more for the article he wants than the market price. When this payment becomes due, it most commonly happens the debtor has no means of paying. To remedy this a new transaction takes place; and he is obliged to buy a cow, or a pig, meal, potatoes, or anything the usurer has to dispose of, thirty or forty per cent. above the market price a second time; and this he sells for the most he can get, bringing back the

produce of the sale to pay his first engagement. And so it goes on, the usurer getting his victim deeper and deeper in debt, whilst by occasional payments on account, labour-work, and often getting a portion of his land to crop, he has been himself paid twice over the real value of anything he had sold.*

This statement will be quite sufficient to show how tardily any symptoms of returning prosperity or comfort can be expected to appear; for these debts must be got rid of before the poor man can call anything his own, and every penny he earns is pounced upon the moment he receives it. Nor can I, with truth, say that this tardy appearance of comfort *invariably* arises from the continued oppression of creditors. I have met many who, unaccustomed to have money in their possession, no sooner find they have a little at command, and their resources improved, than they commence to portion off their children, or brothers, or sisters, leaving *themselves* without a farthing, and even part with their stock for these purposes with the most entire disregard of the ruinous consequences to which they must thereby become liable themselves. I am obliged, therefore, to confess that the progress to independence and comfort is considerably slower than I at first expected, subject as it always must be to further delays by the losses and casualties to which all farming operations are exposed.

The truth of this latter remark has been forcibly illustrated by the failure of our crops for several years past, which, from the coldness of our soil and our northern latitude, have been exceedingly deficient; and this fatality being at the same time accompanied by the greatest depression in every branch of manufacture, the effect has been such, that I do not recollect any period, since 1817, when the working classes in this part of Ireland have been more reduced in their circumstances than about the commencement of the year 1843. Since then, a favourable change has taken place in both respects, and more cheering prospects begin

* It may be supposed that the introduction of Loan Funds would be likely to remedy this, and in *some instances* they have been had recourse to with advantage. This is not a place to discuss the merits or demerits of the Loan Fund system; but it appears to me the encouragement it gives to *borrowing*, and the extent to which it involves people in *securities for each other*, produces as ruinous effects as the system just detailed.

to arise. It is encouraging, however, to observe, that, during this trying period, those who had distinguished themselves by their agricultural improvements, in accordance with the system herein recommended, have been gradually getting into better circumstances, as may be seen by Appendix; whilst many of those who adhered to their old customs have unfortunately been under the necessity of getting into debt.

It is also satisfactory to be able to state, that during this same period the cultivation of green crops has continued to gain ground, although prevented myself from giving it any support by long continued illness, and from being twice obliged to change the Agriculturist, the influence of that department was also of but little avail. From this experience, therefore, I feel convinced the practice of house-feeding, and the cultivation of green crops, would now annually increase, without any other inducement than the advantage to be derived from it; and this conviction is fully confirmed by the extent to which it is spreading, at present, in the neighbouring estates, where no particular pains have been taken to introduce it. The increase in the quantity of turnips sown this year greatly exceeds that of any former season, and there is no crop which seems better adapted to the soil and climate of Ireland than it appears to be.

Whilst thus stating, however, the favourable prospects of agricultural improvement, of which I consider the practice of house-feeding and the cultivation of green crops to afford the most satisfactory evidence, I feel it incumbent on me, to warn the public now, as I have already done before, against indulging in those expectations of general and perfect improvement in the cultivation of the soil, or in the circumstances of the tenantry on the Gosford estates, which the individual cases brought under notice by the distribution of the premiums at the Markethill agricultural meetings may have excited. All that can be *fairly* said upon the subject is, that a decided improvement has commenced, and that, in emerging from a most inferior state of agriculture, there are many particular instances of superior cultivation observable, which would not do discredit to any country whatever; but to say that, in a general point of view, we can by any means compete with the improved appearance of many districts in Down

and Antrim, which are fully a century before us in wealth and intelligence, is what neither ought to be expected, nor can be pretended to. Nor does the appearance of the Gosford property, at first sight, indicate even the real extent of the improvement which a more minute inspection will shew to have actually taken place; for although each field, on examination, may prove to have been cultivated on a regular rotation, yet whilst such small enclosures remain (which is still too much the case), no regular rotation can be introduced over *the entire farm*,—and until this is done, very little improvement in the general appearance of any district will be visible; nevertheless, a practical observer will at once perceive by the size of the manure heaps, and the absence of pasture, that a most important improvement on the old system of management has taken place.

Being aware that many people are prejudiced against using any exertions to introduce the system herein advocated, from an idea that it will tend to a still greater subdivision of farms, it cannot be thought irrelevant to say a few words as to the justice of this opinion; and afterwards, I may perhaps be allowed to consider as concisely as in my power the effects of the large farms in England, and the small farms in Ireland, upon the well-being and happiness of the working agricultural population in the two countries.

In entering upon this discussion, I must beg to premise that there is no principle in political economy more universally admitted than this, namely,—That *capital* will always find means for its profitable occupation, as far as it is possible to accomplish it. Now, the small farmer, being a man of limited education, has generally no other means of employing any savings he may accumulate, except by laying it out in the increase of his farm; and in conformity with this, it is notorious that, as his circumstances improve, every opportunity to enlarge his farm is attentively watched and laid hold of with avidity. If a landlord therefore wishes to have large farms, let him endeavour to better the circumstances of his tenants, and, as their capital increases, the enlargement will proceed therewith *pari passu* without his adopting any violent measures to effect the change.

The question then comes to this—How can a tenantry that is

poor be most readily made rich? The true answer to which most plainly and undeniably is, by stimulating their industry, and teaching them to make that industry productive to the greatest possible extent. And how can this be more reasonably and practically set about than by teaching them how to cultivate their farms, and lending them a little assistance when wanted? If by so doing the possessor of a small farm can obtain treble the produce without increasing his rent, the road to advancement is opened to his view, and his exertions increase with the increase of his crop.—And what is the final result? It is this:—When his capital has in this way been augmented, the small farmer, finding himself possessed of the means of purchasing and occupying more land (being the only method he is acquainted with of turning his accumulations to profitable account), he immediately endeavours to enlarge his farm; and if he cannot do this *where he is*, he removes to *where he can*; and thus in accomplishing *his own* wishes he affords an opportunity for the neighbour he leaves behind to accomplish *his wishes also*, by annexing to his own the farm quitted, which is thus brought into the market by the plan herein recommended, which would perhaps never have been the case without its adoption, and the work of consolidation proceeds from natural causes, without violence, ill-will, or inconvenience to any party concerned. And when his native land becomes so occupied that it can no longer afford scope for the profitable outlay of the capital which may thus have been accumulated, other countries will be resorted to, and emigration will take place from the private resources of the parties,—the same as may now be seen going on *prematurely*, owing to the *insecurity of person and property*. This it is that disturbs the natural course of things, and induces people to seek for that peace and tranquillity *abroad*, which they cannot count upon in the cultivation of the waste lands of *their own country*, and which would otherwise be preferred.

That the practical effect of improving the agriculture of small farms is to increase their size instead of diminishing them, is further proved by the fact of so many of the small tenants on the Gosford estate, who have distinguished themselves as Premium men, having enlarged their holdings, and in some instances

doubled and trebled them, by no other means than what their superior cultivation of their land procured for them. The charge brought against improved cultivation, of having a tendency to produce subdivision of farms, seems to me therefore most decidedly *disproved* both by argument and facts,—and the tendency is shown to be most decidedly in the opposite direction. This part of what I proposed to consider having been disposed of, I shall now proceed to make a few observations on the management of landed property in *England*, in regard to the comparative eligibility of large or small farms. This I am tempted to do from the great circulation this treatise has lately obtained *there*, and the great interest at present excited by the privations which the agricultural labouring population is forced to submit to in both countries, though so differently circumstanced in other respects, being, in many extensive districts of England, perhaps little inferior in point of *fact*, and still less in point of *feeling*, compared to those which our poor Irish are obliged to undergo.

In considering this, I cannot help expressing my opinion, that no country can be considered in a healthy state where the population is inadequate to gather in the harvest, and labourers must be brought hundreds of miles to afford the necessary assistance; and also, that no country can be considered in a healthy state, when the agricultural population is so decidedly divided into rich and poor, and such a gulph interposed between the large farmer and the labourer, that all hope of rising in his own line of life is cut off from the latter. This state of things seems to have apparently originated in the practice, so much cried up, of English landlords providing the housing and farm buildings of their tenants, and moreover keeping them in repair, thus making it the *prima facie* interest of the landlord to have as few of such establishments to keep up as possible, and of course to have only large farms: but let the farms be large or small, as a mere matter of money, can this be said to be a wise practice? The landlord, in all that he does, must act through others, and the farmer acting for himself could always accomplish the same work on cheaper terms; therefore the *outlay* hereby entailed on the landlord must always be greater than the *saving* to the tenant, and is therefore an actual waste of money. If the landlord is paid for this outlay, the tenant

suffers; and if he is not, he suffers himself. Nor should it be overlooked that this practice gives a decided monopoly of the land to the large farmer, to the exclusion of his more humble competitor, who would be willing and able to occupy it in smaller divisions, and pay more for it.* But questions of profit and loss sink greatly in importance when the moral effects of the practice come to be considered. The large farmer, from his superior wealth and better education, belongs more to the class of the country gentleman than to that of the mere farmer; and the humble labourer, who in olden times, if unmarried, was accustomed to be an inmate of the dwelling and a partner at the board of the latter, is now turned out of doors as unfitted for the society (which is no doubt the case) of the family of his employer, and therefore turned adrift to fall a prey to all the evils of the bothie and the gang system; whilst *those who are unmarried and have families* are rarely enabled to look beyond their daily subsistence, or entertain even the *idea of future provision for age or infirmity.*†

It may be urged by the advocates of the large farm system, that if this practice of building and keeping in repair of farm houses, &c., which I chiefly blame for bringing about the state of things just referred to, had never been adopted, the farming establishments in England would now perhaps exhibit the same disgraceful appearance which is but too generally observable throughout Ireland.

To which I reply,—The miserable dwellings alluded to do not result from the Irish system of leaving these concerns to the occupying tenant, but results from the poverty of the population; for

* In Mr. Gilbert's allotments in Sussex, 455 small holders pay £470 14s. rent for 183 acres, which I understand no large farmer would pay £100 for.

† It is painful to read the distressing account of the state of the labouring portion of the agricultural population, as given by a most intelligent foreigner, who has lately visited Great Britain from the United States of America, which certainly appears in a very great degree traceable to the circumstances just stated.—See "European Agriculture and Rural Economy," by Henry Coleman, vol. i., part 1: under the head of Agricultural Population, to which I beg to refer for a clear statement of the moral as well as the physical evils I have alluded to.

if the landlords were to build tenants' houses to-morrow, to vie with the very best English specimens, they would in most places soon lose their character and appearance, and very shortly exhibit a still more striking example of the poverty of the people, by their dilapidated condition, than any the country at present affords. But let the propriety of the two systems be judged of by the state of things in those parts of Ireland better able to bear a comparison with England in the circumstances of the occupiers of the soil, and it will be seen that the Irish plan, of making the tenant provide his own house, &c., is not justly chargeable with the existence of the miserable dwellings elsewhere to be seen, and the farmers will be found comfortably lodged, and their farm offices respectable, and well suited to the farms which they occupy. Nor must it be forgotten, that it is owing to the prevalence of this custom that farms in Ireland are to be found, suited to occupiers of every class, from the mere cottier with his small garden up to the wealthy farmer or rich grazier, but little, if anything, inferior to the best examples which Great Britain can produce. Hundreds of instances might be given of industrious individuals in Ireland, who, by the opportunity thus afforded of gradual advancement, have raised themselves from the very humblest circumstances to a most respectable rank in society; and that the same thing would often take place in England, were the same opportunities afforded, the case recorded of the successful industry of Edmond Chaney, page 587 of the fourth volume of the Journals of the Agricultural Society of England, may be taken as a proof, who, from being a pauper receiving parish assistance, by being enabled to rent four acres of land from the Poor Law Guardians, became finally possessed of 93 acres, after bringing up a family of fourteen children in comfort and respectability.

The opportunity of advancement which the existence of small farms thus offers to the agricultural labourer, merely places him on the same footing as other classes of society. The pedlar, the petty shopkeeper, the tradesman and artizan, however humble their origin may be, with care and industry may advance step by step to wealth and independence;—the agricultural labourer, alone cut off from all hope of bettering his situation, is left from time to time a prey to hopeless suffering, and open to every evil

suggestion, the bad effects of which have been made of late but too apparent in the state of many parts of England.

Weighing well, therefore, all the circumstances, it will, I think, be confessed that the predilection for large farms in England has been carried to a very injurious extent, not only diminishing the employment which the land would otherwise afford, but also widening the space between the different classes of the agricultural population, and preventing the gradual advancement of the industrious labourer, who thus appears doomed, if born in that rank of life, to live and die in the same, and bequeath no better prospect to his children after him. If such be the results of the large farms system in England, the benefit of its continuance even there seems questionable. But although it might be inexpedient to disturb the existing relations of landlord and tenant *there*, by abolishing a custom now so long established, there can, I think, be no doubt whatever that it would be both unwise and impolitic to use compulsory measures to introduce the large farm system into Ireland, more especially at a time when public opinion in England seems to be taking an opposite direction, as appears by the patronage now everywhere given to small allotments, which though at first generally confined to small grants of half roods and half acres, are now increased in many places to an extent differing but little from the size of our Irish small farm,—which, however small it may be, is generally sufficient to afford to the occupier,—who may have learned to cultivate it as it ought to be,—a fair day's wages for a fair day's work;—and as a discontented population will always prove dangerous to the peace of any country, if the agricultural labourer cannot otherwise get employment, he must get land.* But however generally this reasoning may be ad-

* These are not opinions hastily adopted in consequence of the present state of things. Twelve or fourteen years since, in "the Prize Essay on the Management of Landed Property in Ireland," in discouraging the introduction of large farms into Ireland, I stated in reference to the small allotments then common in England (page 16), what is now taking place. "By the laws of England no one can be allowed to starve. How then are the poor to be supported as cheaply as enabling them to support themselves by letting them have a small portion of land, sufficient to secure them and their families constant employment, at times when they otherwise would be idle, and probably mischievous? As long as their

mitted* still the question naturally arises,—How does it happen that both the large farms of England and the small farms of Ireland are cotemporary with an almost equal state of destitution in the working agricultural population of each country?—And why is it, that whilst in *England* a greater subdivision of the land is resorted to as a *remedy*, in *Ireland* this very subdivision is denounced as the immediate *cause* of increasing that wretchedness and promoting that pauperism, the prevalence of which in each country is so much to be deplored?

It seems to me absolutely impossible to account satisfactorily for the contemporaneous existence of the same privations in two countries, which, however nearly allied as portions of the same empire, are nevertheless placed under such opposite circumstances, without supposing there is some source of evil common to each, by which the distress just alluded to may be accounted for on grounds which neither large nor small farms have any power to counteract or remove. One such common source of evil, which from time to time comes into operation, seems to me to have long existed, and whether now likely to be remedied by late legislation has not yet been ascertained from experience.

I allude to the much agitated question of our currency laws, which, as it appears to me, by compelling a *denial of discount* whenever *from any cause* a demand for gold is felt by the Bank of England Directors, paralyses every branch of commerce and

“numbers are so far limited that partial employment can be found elsewhere, a
“*small allotment* will answer; but when the population exceeds this point, then
“*more land* will become necessary, or the evil now felt will again recur, and the
“*small allotment* by degrees will become the *small farm*, and things will revert to
“that sub-division of the land which the wants of the population may require, and
“this is a result not depending on choice, but must come of necessity. A pauper
“population must be *employed*, or it becomes *dangerous*, and where they cannot
“get work, they *must get land*. Sooner or later it will come to this, for there is
“no other system by which they can be so cheaply and profitably employed as
“*working for themselves*.”

• I hope in arguing for a greater subdivision of land in England, I shall not be thought to advocate the propriety of those high rents which seem to be in most places charged to the poor labourer for the small allotment he is allowed to hold. I can see no reason for this whatever either in justice or humanity.

manufacture, thereby lowering prices of agricultural produce by decreased consumption, whilst at the same time it overstocks the labour market, and depresses wages to a rate below what can afford even the bare necessities of life.

Little explanation is required to show the truth of these assertions; for the *denial* of *discount* is synonymous with the stoppage of outlay, and the stoppage of outlay is tantamount to the cessation of employment, whether it be in manufacture, agriculture, or commerce;—but this difference is observable, as regards the operatives employed in each of these branches of industry,—namely, the return of good times quickly enables those classes of operatives engaged in commerce and manufacture, who, from local circumstances, *can act in concert*, to demand and obtain an advance of wages; and accordingly all these classes are now living in comparative comfort, and in the enjoyment of a fair remuneration for their labour, in their different departments; whilst the agricultural labourer, isolated in his dwelling and helpless in his isolation, his wages having been once reduced, must await the slow advance of universal prosperity before any gradual improvement in his circumstances can take place, which seems to me reasonably to explain why, *at present*, the *agricultural labourer* in both countries still remains unrelieved from the depression which the operatives of other classes have been, fortunately for themselves, enabled to escape from,—without, however, meaning to deny the effect which other causes may, from time to time, have on his peculiar circumstances.

This is not a fit place to enter further upon the merits of a question which I have elsewhere endeavoured to elucidate,* whether successfully or not remains to be proved; and I therefore do not pursue the subject;—but I hope, in a preface avowedly addressed to the *Landlords* of England as well as Ireland, I may be pardoned for entering thus far into discussions which would certainly be out of place in a merely agricultural pamphlet, and which are therefore omitted in the Tenant's edition. In conclusion, I beg to express my most decided conviction, after twelve

* See pamphlet entitled, "Evils Inseparable from a Mixed Currency." Published by Pelham Richardson, Cornhill.

years' experience of its effects, that the plan of affording moral instruction by the appointment of Agriculturists,* as herein recommended, is the most speedy and effectual means of communicating information in practical agriculture to the tenants who may be in want of it, on any estate in any part of the United Kingdom. The instructions of the Agriculturist, daily repeated, are like drops of water constantly falling, which in the end are sure to make an impression even on stone; and as the value of an agricultural education seems now admitted to be a matter of national importance, and to be a fit object for the outlay of national funds, I cannot see the objection to a grant of public money to the extent of one half the wages of an Agriculturist, in every Poor Law Union wherein local subscriptions could be raised to furnish the remainder. The cost of such instruction would be in the proportion of one hundred to one less than the same instruction could be given for in any other way; and as the improvement of the soil must always have a direct tendency to the improvement of the revenue by the increase of income and expenditure which it produces, there would be this additional recommendation to the plan,—that the advance on the part of Government can only be considered as an profitable *investment* for the public advantage, *in which light it could not be reckoned to cost the country anything*; and in this view of the question I am fully supported by the opinion of the talented author of “The Industrial Resources of Ireland,” who holds precisely similar doctrine.† The practical good results arising from the appointment of Agriculturists seems now to be placed beyond all controversy, in this part of the United Kingdom, by the numbers who have been located on different estates and in different Agricultural Union Societies, from private funds; and there are not wanting instances, where similar appointments in England and

* “Agriculturist” is the name given to the agricultural teacher appointed to instruct the tenants upon any particular estate, or in any Agricultural Union Society;—his business is to go round the tenants in rotation, day after day, and point out what is wrong in their practice, and shew them what is right, and to recommend for some assistance (if necessary) such tenants as are following his instructions—a grant of which soon gives him the necessary powers of persuasion.

† Dr. Kane.

Scotland have been attended with the most decided advantages. I therefore consider it unnecessary to add anything to the already too great length of this Preface, by urging further arguments in their favour,—and have merely now most respectfully to solicit a continuation of that public patronage to the present Edition, which has been so liberally afforded to those which have been already laid before the public.

WILLIAM BLACKER.

ARMAGH, *March*, 1843.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

It is now about three years since the Address of which the following is an improved edition was printed, being merely intended for circulation among the tenants upon the estates of the Earl of Gosford and Colonel Close ; but the manuscript having been seen by one or two friends, the subject became talked of, and several landed proprietors having expressed a desire to obtain copies for distribution among their tenantry, the idea occurred of printing off an extensive second edition, and trying to gain something by the sale for charitable purposes. Accordingly, 2,000 additional copies were printed, which, in a few weeks, were all sold. This favourable reception by the public, together with a continued inquiry for further copies, would have sooner induced me to bring forward another edition, had I not considered it better to defer such a proceeding, until sufficient time had elapsed to prove whether the plan laid down might appear to be attended with such results as would be likely to recommend it for general adoption. That such results have taken place, will, I think, be very apparent to all those who have been in any degree acquainted with the estates in which the experiment has been tried, upon even a very cursory inspection of the different farms. On examination, it will be seen that the ruinous practice of successive corn crops has been, I may say, entirely superseded by the introduction of clover and grass seed, and vetches ; and that turnips are become very generally in use for the winter feeding of stock, and, in many instances, to the extent of stall-feeding beef cattle, for the home or the Liverpool market ; and the tenantry in general, upon both estates, will be found exerting themselves to the utmost to in-

crease their stock to the extent which, they now perceive, the crops mentioned will enable them to support, and a spirit of industry and activity is set on foot, that cannot but be attended with the very best effects. Even the passing observer will, I think, find his attention attracted by the rich appearance which the luxuriant clover crops give to the country, where the poor pasture was formerly alone to be seen, and will be struck by the frequent recurrence of the small patches of turnips adjoining the cottages, so rarely to be met with elsewhere.

The great difficulty at present felt by the tenant is, in procuring cattle to consume the increased quantity of food which they now find themselves possessed of; for, notwithstanding every thing that could be said upon the subject, they could not be persuaded of the great additional stock which the same ground would enable them to maintain, under the system recommended, compared with what they were formerly able to keep; and this difficulty has been much increased by the unusual high price of cattle this last season, which has prevented the poorer class from being able to purchase. There are, nevertheless, many satisfactory instances of the increase of stock, some of which will be found particularly referred to in the Appendix.

In alluding to these instances, I assume the increase of the stock kept to be a sufficient proof of the increase of the growth of green crops; and, in like manner, the increase of green crops to be a sufficient proof of *improved cultivation*, and, of course, of *the success of the plan recommended, which*, from the experience I have now had of it in several counties, I feel no hesitation in saying, may be successfully introduced into any part of Ireland.

Being encouraged, therefore, to think that the plan I was pursuing might be of public advantage, if more generally known, I lately prepared a third edition, in which were introduced such alterations and observations as experience suggested to be likely to increase the utility of the work; and this edition having been all engaged before it could be got from the bookbinder, I am induced now to bring forward a fourth, of a much larger number of copies, and considerably improved, by a better arrangement of the subject and by the introduction of additional and important matter. The great interest which has been excited in the public mind by

the report of a *successful* experiment having been made for bettering the condition of the small farmer, and the numberless applications I have received in consequence, for further information as to the best means to be pursued in carrying the plan into execution, and enquiring the cost that would be incurred thereby, with many other queries, induce me to think it will not be unacceptable to the public that I should give some account of the origin and progress of the plan I have pursued,—in doing which, I hope I shall be excused for introducing such particulars as may appear likely to encourage and excite others to adopt that which I myself have experienced to be so advantageous, and so calculated to promote the interests of both landlord and tenant,—interests which no friend to either can ever wish to see disunited, and upon the union of which being maintained must always so greatly depend the happiness and well-being of society.

For several years I had been turning my attention to the improvement of the tenantry on the estates alluded to, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to introduce a better system of agriculture, by circulating the different works published on that subject, and offering premiums for those who would adopt the improvements recommended; but I had the mortification to find there were no claimants for the prizes proposed, and that every attempt I made was a complete failure. At length it occurred to me, that by writing a short address to the tenants their attention might be drawn to the effects of the present system,—by following it up with the appointment of an Agriculturist, for the special purpose of instructing them,—and, moreover, by permitting him to grant a loan* of lime to such as

* When I first began to lend out lime, almost every person told me I should never get payment of it; but the result has justified my confidence in the tenantry, who are now bringing in the amount as it becomes due, without my having been obliged, in any one instance, to have recourse to any compulsory process.†

† It may be satisfactory to state, that the favourable expectation here held out has been since realized: this last year I have received of payments from the different estates under my management, the large sum of 2423*l.* 9*s.* out of which the value of cloverseed alone amounted to 913*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The plan I

followed his instructions, for the purpose of replacing the man which he might require for the cultivation of green crops, and adding my own personal influence, I might, perhaps, have better success. Accordingly, an Address, of which, as I have said, the following is an improved edition, was printed, and circulated with an effect far exceeding my most sanguine expectations: and it appears to me this plan of bringing about the consideration of the matter, has greatly the advantage of a personal discussion. People do not like to see what they have considered to be right from their infancy—the propriety of which they never have had a thought of doubting—cried down as erroneous; nor do they like to find themselves worsted in the arguments they advance in the support of their opinions; so that a kind of obstinacy is awakened, sometimes, by a personal communication, which the silent attacks of a writer, in print, are not liable to create. Besides, the circulation of a number of pamphlets by the landlord is sure to make their contents a matter of general conversation among the tenantry, which, in itself, is a great point gained—as in the discussion, even among themselves, some light is sure to be thrown upon the subject. I therefore decided upon giving a copy to every tenant, both as being the best mode of attaining my object, and also being by much the most economical method of bringing the subject fairly before them. If the Agriculturist is to be detained explaining and arguing with every individual, he will be kept talking when he ought to be acting, and he will not get as much done in three years as he might have accomplished in one, had the minds of the tenantry been prepared for his instructions. Be that as it may, I found the address fully to answer the purpose intended, and it was generally admitted to contain what was beneficial and right, and that if it could only be carried into execution, a great advantage would certainly be gained.

The great fear of lessening their potato crop being removed by adopt, is to insist that all advances shall be settled before receiving the rent, and if there is not enough produced to pay both, I make it an invariable rule to have the former paid off, in the first place, and allow some little further time for making up the latter; and, when this becomes fully understood, there is no attempt made to evade it.

the loan of lime,* which more than replaced all the manure that was demanded, and my own influence being exerted to the utmost, above three hundred small farmers in each estate were induced to make the trial the very first year, and the season proving favourable for the turnip crop, it was most abundant, and was completely established in the opinion of the country; and the extent since sown has been each season increasing, so that I expect in another year the quantity grown will be equal to the support of the proper stock which I calculate a farm in all cases requires, — that is, one cow at least for every three acres of arable land. But the improvement in the agricultural system has not been confined to the growth of turnips. Mangel wurtzel, vetches, and clover, have been also introduced, and the tenants have been shown that the latter, which they very generally believed would not grow, had been heretofore only prevented by being sown on land exhausted by corn crops; and now, being found to thrive when sowed with first grain crop after their potatoes, it has, as I have stated, almost entirely banished the custom of taking two crops of grain in succession, which is a change of the most important nature.†

In order to assist the undertaking, both the Earl of Gosford and Colonel Close offered premiums for house-feeding the cattle. At the commencement, there were but two tenants on the estate of the former, and none on the latter, who were able to enter into the competition. The second year there were about fifty competitors. In the third, I should think, there could not have been less than three or four hundred, who fed their cattle either

* By the late introduction of guano the fear here alluded to is completely set aside.

† In order to expedite this result, I adopted the plan of lending out clover and vetch-seed, upon a credit of six months, on condition that the former was sowed with first grain crop on the manured land, and that the latter should be substituted in place of a second grain crop, where the sowing of clover with the first crop had been neglected. This plan has been found very efficacious, and by opening an account with a London seedsman, I got the desired credit from him, so that I was nothing out of pocket. The value of this accommodation to the tenantry may be estimated by the amount lent out, as appears in note page 13.

entirely or for the most part in the house; and this year, from the great quantity of cloverseed sown last spring, I think there will scarcely be a tenant on either estate who will not feed his stock upon that plan.

I consider it quite unnecessary to say anything in proof of the great advantage of having such a system introduced, and shall only add that, if the Agent is a person of good feeling, he will be amply repaid for the great personal attention he must first bestow in its introduction, by observing the growing prosperity of those placed under his care, by its operation. But this is not the only incitement. It is well known what difficulty and vexation attend the collection of rent from a poor tenantry; and what painful feelings the agent is often obliged to undergo in enforcing payment from many who are ill able to afford it, and, perhaps, being obliged to dispossess others, from their inability to pay anything, and thus leaving whole families exposed, houseless and friendless, to want and misery. From all such harrowing sensations he will soon be relieved by the operation of the system I recommend. As an example, I might mention its effects in Lord Gosford's Cavan estate, consisting of about eight thousand acres. This estate being greatly in arrear, I had tried every means short of those violent measures above alluded to, in order to obtain punctual and regular payments, but without effect; and, notwithstanding the estate was moderately let, the arrear was rather increasing than diminishing. But the year before last being the second since commencing there the system I have described, the entire year's rent, and part of the arrear, were paid without difficulty; and this last year, the same thing has taken place, and the amount has been paid cheerfully, and with good will. And upon his Lordship's hereditary estates in the County of Armagh, a similar good effect has been produced.

The result on Colonel Close's estates has been equally gratifying; and on either estate the number in arrear is not greater than what the usual casualties of sickness and death of cattle, &c. will account for,—so that I may say *there is no permanent arrear whatever*. Thus it appears that, in addition to *those* of a higher order, *personal motives* are not wanting to incline both landlord and agent to fairly try the plan proposed.

I am quite aware of the degree of incredulity which prevails in the public mind as to the practicability of introducing any beneficial change either in the habits or circumstances of the lower classes in this country: and this is the reason which has induced me in the Appendix to mention the names of some of those who were evidently bettering their condition under the system I have been acting on, in order that the public might feel assured of the truth of the facts stated. And with the same view I also mention the names of a few of those who were in the greatest arrear at the time referred to, and who now have paid up *every shilling* of what they owed; for I make it a standing rule *never to forgive any arrears whatever*, which would be bad encouragement to those who had regularly paid their rent as it became due.

It is true, that upon being appointed Agent to Lord Gosford, finding the war rents had been continued long after the fall in the prices in agricultural produce had made a reduction in rent necessary, I recommended to his Lordship to give the tenantry credit for the abatement they were entitled to from that cause; calculating it from the date when it ought to have been made, which of course would lessen the amount due; but I do not reckon this as *forgiving* any real arrear, as the same reduction, and calculated from the same time, was allowed to those tenants who were in no arrear, just the same as those who were—being merely an act of justice to which all were equally entitled.* The

* I shall never forget a scene which took place upon one occasion, when the extent of the reduction to be made was under consideration; and his Lordship went with me himself personally to examine into the state of things, the surveyor accompanying us; and being upon a farm held at will, near Baleek, which had been greatly improved, and was not in any arrear whatever, the owner, the late Bernard O'Hear, came up to us, under evident alarm and agitation, fully impressed with the belief that the consultation he saw going on could be for no other purpose than to decide upon what advance he should be charged, and began in the most desponding manner to represent all that he had done to improve the ground, and pointed out the adjoining fields remaining in the same unreclaimed state from which he had rescued his portion, concluding by throwing himself entirely upon his Lordship's generosity; and was about to retire, when his Lordship called him, and said, he had entirely mistaken the object of his visit, which was to *reduce* his rent, and not to *raise* it; and that the reduction should be allowed for the two years preceding; for which

names of the tenants I was about to mention are, Edward Corr of Ballandarragh, two years in arrear; Matthew Watson, of Corromanen, three and a-half years; George Robb, of Baleek, three and a-half years; John Clinton, of Argronsell, two years; Owen Trainor, of Drumhoney, two years. I might go on with the names of a number of others, but consider it unnecessary, who, as well as those mentioned, are every one now entirely clear, and their arrears paid up. And what makes the proof drawn from the reduction of the arrear more satisfactory is, that it is not occasioned by means of increased coercion or severity in the collection of rents, for the number of ejectment processes which it was formerly found necessary to serve, for the purpose of enforcing payment, have been every year decreasing, so that in the last year not a single ejectment process has been served on either estate. As to selling any distress, it was never at any time resorted to.

In laying before the public the flattering results which have been stated, I should wish to guard against raising unreasonable expectations. Miracles have long ceased, and it is not to be expected that all at once, nor even in the course of three years,* any system, however good, will create about the habitations of the small farmers, in all cases, that look of neatness, content, and comfort, which easy circumstances generally produce. It is very up-hill work for a man, perhaps in heavy arrears, or what is still worse, in debt to his neighbours, to pay all off, and arrive at ease and comfort, having his rent to pay and his family to support, and his only means the possession of a few acres of exhausted land. The first symptom of improvement will be the paying off

he gave orders on the spot, adding, that he saw the improvements he had made, which he hoped he would long live to enjoy; and cordially shaking him by the hand, proceeded to another farm, leaving *him* overpowered with feelings of gratitude and surprise, which he was wholly unable to express, and the *bystanders* at a loss to decide whether the feelings of the landlord or the tenant were most to be envied.

* It is only a small proportion of the tenantry who have been three years acting under the system, and of those the greater part began upon a very small scale; the rest of the tenantry have only been induced to begin in succession, from seeing the success of others, so that an entire change in the face of the country is manifestly not as yet to be expected.

his debts and arrears of rent; and if he can in the first three or four years free himself from these, I think as much has been accomplished as can well be expected. But it is in vain to look in so short a time for that change in the general appearance of any estate, which will decidedly mark the existence of comfort and independence, which has not, nor cannot be supposed possible to be acquired in the time. I have stated, however, that even a cursory *examination* of the farms will show an evident improvement, and that the passing observer will be struck with the rich appearance of the clover crops, &c.; but as long as the small fields and crooked fences remain, the finest crops in the world will scarcely be sufficient to give such a decidedly improved appearance to any estate as to show a *very marked difference* between it and the adjoining lands: therefore, those who from reading the declarations of those tenants on the Gosford estates, who by their superior exertions have gained the premiums offered by his lordship, and who may expect everything in and about the estate in perfect keeping therewith, I am forced to confess, will find themselves most egregiously deceived in their expectations. But upon *examination*, I think they will find quite sufficient to satisfy every reasonable person, that the system acting upon is most successfully advancing, and must ultimately, and in the course of a no very distant period, produce a most remarkable alteration, fully sufficient to justify the anticipations in which Lord Gosford was led to indulge, from witnessing the proofs which the Market-hill Agricultural Dinner brought before him.*

But what, it will be asked, may be the expense of attempting to follow a plan, which it must be admitted *seems* at least to have

* His Lordship then said, "that in consequence of the increased cultivation of the land, there would be an increased employment, and consequent additional comfort to the agricultural labourer, while the increased profit to the farmer, which the statements they had heard fully supported him in counting upon, would give them a property, which they were not at present, he was sorry to say, generally possessed of. That the sure consequence of this would be a growing respect for those laws by which property was protected, and a feeling that the said laws were made for their advantage and protection, in place of being considered (which was now too generally the case) as having been framed for their coercion."

much to recommend it? To this it may be answered, the expense is trifling indeed, compared with the objects likely to be attained. Those agriculturists I have hitherto brought over, and who have all turned out to be very deserving men, have been engaged at a salary of twenty-five pounds a-year, with a cabin and two acres of land rent free, or in *lieu* thereof, a lodging, with the Scotch allowance of six and half bolls of meal,* and what milk they might require; all which does not amount to more than about ten pounds a-year in addition to their fixed salary.† Nothing can be accomplished on a large scale, without having a respectable man in this situation, for the ignorance of the generality of small farmers is such, that they will often put out their lime on land not drained, whereby the advantage of it will be lost entirely, and they will sow the clover seed on *exhausted* land, where it will not grow, and will therefore become a total loss; also they have, generally speaking, little idea of what *clean* land is, nor how to set about making it so, and their manure therefore goes to nourish weeds as much, or more perhaps, than the crop sown; for all which reasons I look upon this appointment as indispensable where any extensive success is aimed at. The next expense to be considered is the advance of lime. In this respect my practice has been to lend it almost to every one who applied, let their circumstances be what they might, making only the stipulation that the instructions given should be strictly followed. I adopted this line, in order to show the people that my wish was to benefit every one, and that I was not actuated by the selfish motive of merely assisting the very poor class, in order to lessen my own trouble in getting their rents. The liberality of my employers enabled me to act on this extended plan, which of course occasioned the greater outlay. But when the landlord is restricted in means, of course the loan will be confined to those who stand most in need of the assistance. The advance required depends so much upon the size of the farms, the density of the

* The Scotch boll weighs 140lbs.

† In consequence of the increased demand for persons of this description, since the publication of this essay, their wages have advanced, and £45 to £50 is now generally given to Scotchmen of established character.

population, and other circumstances, that it is hard to fix on any sum per thousand acres, as sufficient for this branch of the expenditure. The more people there are, the more industry is capable of being brought into activity, and the more capital is of course required; likewise, the greater the poverty, the greater assistance will be necessary; so that the advance required must evidently vary in different estates, though they may consist of the same number of acres. But I would hazard the opinion, that in most parts of the North of Ireland, fifty pounds per thousand acres would be found sufficient to supply the requisite loan of lime, and provide turnip and rape seed, which I have as yet given gratis.* Every poor tenantry will be found so much in debt for their seed oats, seed potatoes, and perhaps even for subsistence, and subjected thereby to such usurious charges, that I have found it necessary to give, in the first instance, three years' credit, in order to get them out of the power of their creditors. The repayment of the sum so lent now forms a fund for carrying on the system, and I do not anticipate being obliged to make further demands upon my employers; but when this credit, from the pecuniary wants of the landlord, cannot be given, I think the repayment might be insisted on from the produce of the first green crop after the loan. My lending of cloverseed was an afterthought, but is a matter of primary importance; and the cost of the supply came to so large a sum, that I was obliged to limit the credit upon it to six months, which brought the repayment to the time of harvest: and as I obtained the same credit from the London seedsman that I gave to the tenantry, there was no advance of money in that particular, and the advantage has been the greatest that could be imagined, in immediately doing away with the practice of sowing successive grain crops, as already alluded to.

* The actual advance necessary to be made in money may, in many cases, be much lessened by good management; for instance, where a tenant, who has a horse, is in arrear, he may be employed to draw lime or limestone to those who are without one. The man who gets the loan of lime will always be made thereby a good mark for the cost, so that both tenants are relieved, the one by getting employment, and the other by getting the lime, and the landlord gets the arrear well secured, at the same time that it is converted into capital employed in improving his estate.

To sum up the whole then, it would appear, that to make the conviction produced by the perusal of the pamphlet *operative*, all required on the *part of the landlord* would be an annual outlay of about thirty-five pounds to the agriculturist, which would afford the necessary instruction, and an advance of about fifty pounds a-year per one thousand acres, for three years at most,* in lime, to replace the manure taken from the potato crop. This is the entire expense, except the trifling cost of the pamphlets: and when to this the tenant has added his industry, and the agent contributed his influence, the system is complete. I do not in the above calculation include the trifling sum which the landlord may feel disposed to give in premiums, for the encouragement of those who most distinguish themselves by their exertions; nor any occasional assistance he may feel disposed to give in lending a pound or two, for a few months, to assist a tenant in buying an additional cow, when his clover was superabundant—these being optional matters, and not absolutely necessary.

Having entered so much into detail as to the advances required on the part of the landlord, it may not appear irrelevant to advert to the *industry* required from the tenant, which is still more indispensably requisite to the success of the plan, than any thing which has been stated; for *with this* the poorest tenant may, generally speaking, get on in the world unaided by his landlord; but *without it*, all the assistance that can be given him will be thrown away; for no man who is not industrious can ever succeed as a small farmer: and such is the reputed indolence of the Irish character, that some may suppose the whole will fail through this single deficiency. But in the plan proposed, such strong inducements are given to stimulate the tenant to exertion, that I think very few will any where be found wanting in that respect. The incitement to industry arising from a loan of lime not being apparent to those who have not considered the subject, it may not be amiss to state, that in this neighbourhood, twenty shillings will buy at the kiln twenty-six or twenty-seven barrels of lime, which is quite sufficient to manure one English acre for a crop of potatoes of the kind called cups. After this the said acre will yield a crop of

* For reasons given in Preface to Fifth Edition, I continued this loan to all who required it.

wheat, or other grain suited to the soil, to which will succeed the crop of clover that has been sown with it, and after the clover another grain crop; these four crops are upon an average worth five pounds each, that is *twenty pounds* in the whole,* which the farmer makes by his industry out of the *twenty shillings* worth of lime lent him, and all upon one acre only of his farm, which acre most probably would have been, perhaps for the *entire* time, lying out to rest, as it is called, nominally in useless pasture, but *really* producing nothing. But the plan is not confined to the reclaiming of *one* acre, nor is the occupier to stand idle whilst these crops are coming round in succession. The loan of lime is still continued, and another and another acre is brought into cultivation, opening to the view a continually increasing return, until the whole farm is finally brought into its most productive state.

Now, this is the incitement which I have found, and which I think will always be found to answer the end proposed. I maintain there is no unwillingness in an Irishman to work where sufficient remuneration is held out—but he will not work for nothing, and he would be a great fool if he did. In proof of my assertion, let me refer to the Irish labourer when employed at good wages in London. Look at him also when employed at home upon a good piece of task work, and see whether any man living can work harder. Now the inducement held out in the present case is of that nature that every small farmer is fully capable of comprehending, and their great anxiety to get the lime shows plainly that they do comprehend it, and value it as they ought; and generally speaking, I have no reason to complain of want of industry; on the contrary, I have often had to remark almost incredible instances of successful exertion. There will, no doubt, be in all estates particular instances of remissness in *some* of the tenants, and several may perhaps be found, particularly at first, hard to convince of the importance of cleaning their land of weeds, draining and levelling their useless ditches, and other matters of a like nature, but by degrees they will all become sensible of the advantages to be derived by attention to these points—and I have seen nothing whatever to shake me in the firm belief, that the system I have explained is of a thoroughly practical nature, and must finally succeed wherever it is tried. Where lime is to be

had, the benefit of the plan will be more immediately seen and felt; but in all cases there must be advantage derived, and a skilful agriculturist will every where find some means, sooner or later, to get the tenant into a stock of manure, which is the foundation of all success in farming operations, and is always held up as such in the following address.*

I do not think any unprejudiced person can deny that great weight is due to the considerations which have been laid before the reader; but there is still one fact which strongly bears upon the case, and to which I have not yet adverted, and that is the extraordinary change of character which the first ray of hope produces in the mind of a man sunk in dispondency; and who, having fallen into poverty and distress, has lost heart, from seeing no chance of extricating himself from his unfortunate situation. A man awakened from this state of torpor and depression of mind becomes a new creature, when the prospect of comfort and independence begins to appear within his reach; and the exertion consequent upon the introduction of the first gleam of hope, is almost beyond the belief of those who have not had the opportunity of witnessing it.* I have gone myself to see a poor man, the tenant of less than four acres of land, (whose name and residence I can give if required) who was threatened with an ejectionment, being, as well as I recollect, two and a-half years in arrear. I found him sitting with his feet in the ashes of a half extinguished fire, his wife and five children nearly naked; want and misery surrounding him on every side—his house and farm neglected—the fear of expulsion, preying upon his mind and spirits, having destroyed his health, and there he was awaiting the beggary and

* When there is access to the sea-shore, there is almost always sea-weed or shell-sand to be had. When this resource fails, clay ashes may be obtained without injury to the land, wherever there is bog to be had to kindle a sufficiently large fire, which being once accomplished, the clay, just as it is taken out of the face of a hill, will burn. All these resources failing, still many others will present themselves, such as bone dust, guano, rape cake, &c., by which excellent crops of turnips may be procured, and when *this means* of house-feeding has once been secured, the accumulation of manure to any extent is so much within the compass of every farmer's power, that it is entirely his own fault if ever he should again feel the want of that necessary article.

starvation impending over himself and family, in a kind of listless insensibility. In short, the whole scene was one of actual despair, and the man was evidently in such a state that he was incapable of any exertion whatever. Having satisfied myself that he was not wilfully slothful, I told him he should not be turned out, if he would take courage and exert himself, and that he should be assisted with lime, if he would follow the instructions given him by the agriculturist. As I explained to him the plan I had in view for his benefit, it was easy to see the feelings by which he was agitated: with tears in his eyes, he promised to do every thing I required, and I left him, to send the agriculturist to point out what was first to be set about. He faithfully made good his engagement, and did everything as he was directed; and when his turnips were ripe, I lent him, out of the sum placed at my disposal for that purpose, some money to buy a cow—the family had previously lived on potatoes and salt, and for even this he was in debt. This was his commencement, and in the short space of about eighteen months afterwards, I found his house clean and comfortable looking, and the place about it equally so; in fact, I could not put my foot upon a spot that was not either in crop, or in preparation for one, and he himself with his health restored, actively employed in wheeling up earth in a wheelbarrow, from the bottom to the top of a hill in his land, where the soil was shallow, in which his daughter, a fine stout little girl, was helping him, pulling by a rope in front, and the whole was a picture of activity, and successful exertion. These two years past have not been favourable to the farmer, but he has contrived to pay up all his arrears; and although his diet and that of his family, is, of necessity, at present confined almost exclusively to potatoes and milk, they are all healthy, happy, and contented. Another year, I expect, will enable him to pay off his debts, and then between the produce of his loom, and the increased produce of his farm, he will be able to command almost all the comforts which people in his line of life are so ambitious of. His rent is £4 8s. 3d. which the butter from his cow will generally pay, leaving him his pig and his crop, and the produce of his loom to himself. And yet this is the same man who, upon the same piece of land, and subject to the same

rent, was so lately upon the verge of beggary and starvation * I have already endeavoured to *guard* the *public* from indulging in unreasonable expectations, from the accounts which have found their way into the papers and periodical publications of the day ; and I think it may likewise not be unnecessary to *guard* the *agent* against expecting too much also, and to warn him, that by thus coming into contact with ignorant and prejudiced people, much may occur to try his temper and exercise his patience ; but the difficulties he may expect to meet with are almost always to be surmounted by calmness and perseverance, and are for the most part but a temporary annoyance ; whereas the success of his endeavours will be a source of lasting gratification. In my own case, I must say, I have derived inexpressible pleasure from seeing many deserving people restored, through my instrumentality, to a prospect of comfort and independence, who had been reduced from various causes to great poverty and wretchedness, and seemed so far depressed by their situation, as to have neither health nor hope left to animate them to further exertion. And if such feelings belong to the *agent*, what must be the enjoyment of the *landlord*, who resolves to look into the situation of his tenantry, and by this means to lend a helping hand to their relief. The practice of seeing and relieving distress, not by unproductive almsgiving, but by affording the means and encouraging the spirit of industry among those whom sickness or misfortune may have depressed and impoverished, would soon create in the landlord that interest in the welfare of his tenants, which acts of kindness and benevolence are always sure to excite in the breast of the *benefactor* towards the *benefitted* : and whoever thinks that an Irish tenantry (once convinced of the friendly disposition of their landlord) would not repay such proofs of his regard with the most sincere and ardent attachment, knows little of their nature. Ties of affection would thus, ere long, draw together again those

* This poor man, from a foolish pride, would not send out his children to service, as they grew up, and having in all nine of a family, he got into debt, and usurious interest ruined him. He afterwards died, and his widow being unable to hold the farm, has been allowed to dispose of her good-will, as it is called, of the land, but retains the house, and she and her family support themselves by their labour.

classes in society which at present seem too far removed, if not actually opposed to each other, — content and harmony, spread around, would lend new charms to a country residence; and the *sports of the field* and the *pleasures of the chase* would no longer be the *only* attractions to allure the man of fortune to visit his estates — though even his enjoyment of these would be heightened by such an improved state of things.

The hired keeper is but a poor substitute in the preservation of his game, for the watchful guardianship of an affectionate tenantry, and the kind reception and cordial welcome he would receive from his tenants, in coming upon their farms, would give an additional zest to the pleasures of the day.

But when *those enjoyments of health* give place, as sooner or later they must, to the bed of sickness, and the aching head is laid on the pillow of reflection, then it is that the true value of all things will be made to appear, and then it will be proved, how dear to the memory those pursuits will be felt, which have had the good of others for their object; and, how paltry and pleasureless those personal gratifications and amusements will be esteemed, which seem now to engross the time and so much occupy the attention of landed proprietors.

From the many instances of wretchedness which so often meet the eye upon Irish estates, the name of an *Irish Landlord* is almost become a term of reproach, occasioned by a growing belief, that his heartless rapacity is the cause of such misery existing, whilst the perhaps involuntary absentee fares still worse, and is held up to public indignation, without almost a single voice being raised in his behalf.

I am not one of those disposed to join in the general outcry raised against either of these classes, many of both, I am fully persuaded, need not be afraid to stand in comparison with the best specimens of the landlord, which Great Britain or any other country can produce. Numbers there are of each, I have no doubt, who with the best possible inclinations have heretofore shrunk from making any attempt to better the situation of those under them, from a firm conviction of the utter hopelessness of the undertaking. All such, I trust, will peruse with satisfaction the following Address, forming, as it does, the groundwork of a plan

for carrying such benevolent intentions into execution—a plan which has not only been proved to be successful in practice, but which may be carried into effect without involving them in a permanent outlay, or even putting them to any extravagant expense; and, moreover, may be given up in a moment, if unattended with success, or no longer considered necessary, and calculated (as it has been clearly shown,) both to promote their own particular interests, and also to provide for the independence and improvement of their tenantry.

That many may be encouraged to make the attempt, and that their attempts may be attended with all the success they could desire, is the sincere and ardent wish of the writer.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

March, 1834.

ADDRESS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY ARGUMENT—INCREASE OF STOCK BY HOUSE-FEEDING—INCREASE OF MANURE—CALCULATIONS IN REGARD TO EACH—CHEAPER TO FILL MILCH COWS ON RAPE OR TURNIPS, ALLOWING THEM TO BE WORTH TEN POUNDS PER ACRE, THAN TO FEED ON DRY FOOD, AND GILT IT FOR NOTHING—GREAT ADVANTAGE IN REGARD TO COTTERS—BENEFIT ATTENDING THE PROPER ROTATION OF CROPS—NECESSITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN AGRICULTURIST.

INTRODUCTORY ARGUMENT.

You are all well aware of the disposition which at present very generally exists, on the part of landlords, to diminish the number of tenants on their estates, and to increase the size of their farms. It is not here necessary to inquire into the reasons which influence them in this desire: it is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that, if such a plan were extensively acted upon, the result must be the total ruin of all the small holders and cotters, who, in many cases, are as industrious and deserving as any other members of society.

I consider myself most fortunate that I am not obliged to act, at present, upon the system above alluded to, and that my employers, however they may feel resolved not to continue on their estates persons of careless and indolent habits, are nevertheless determined to assist and encourage all those of an opposite character; and impressed with this kind feeling, are anxious I should make trial whether anything can be done to reclaim the one and to stimulate the other, and, if possible, to put both upon some better plan of supporting themselves and their families than they at present appear to be acquainted with.

The only way, in my mind, to accomplish this is, by introducing such a system of agriculture as would bring the entire of the farmers' holdings into a productive state, in place of allowing nearly half their farms to remain nominally in *grazing*, but in reality producing *nothing*; and, as this cannot be done without manure, and manure cannot be had without stock, the consideration naturally arises,—How can the *greatest* quantity of stock be most economically maintained, and under what management can the largest quantity of manure be derived therefrom?

Now, by referring to the experience of all good farmers in all countries, and under all circumstances, it is ascertained, beyond dispute, that by the practice of sowing green crops, such as clover and rye-grass, winter and spring vetches, turnips, mangel wurzel &c., the same ground which in poor pasture would scarcely feed *one cow* in *summer*, would, under the crops mentioned, feed three, or perhaps four, the whole year round,—by keeping the cattle in the house and bringing the food there to them;* and the manure produced by *one* of these cows so fed, and well bedded with the *straw* saved by the supply of *better food*, would be more than equal to that produced by *three cows pastured in summer* and fed in *winter* upon dry straw or hay, and *badly littered*.

Here, then, are two assertions well worthy your serious attention,—first, that *three cows* may be provided with food in the house *all the year* from the same quantity of ground, which would scarcely feed *one* under *pasture* for the *summer*; and, secondly, that *one cow* so fed in the house will give as much manure as *three* fed in the field. I call these important assertions; for if they are really founded in fact, then any of you who may now be only able to keep *one cow*, would, by changing his plan, be able to keep *three*, and each *one* of these producing as much manure as *three* fed in

* The advantage of cutting the clover and bringing it to the cow has been strongly exemplified this year, in the case of McParlane and Feenan, of Drumhoney. They held a divided farm, and had exactly the same crop of clover, both in quantity and quality. McParlane cut his, and fed *two cows* plentifully in the house. Feenan *grazed* his—and it proved a short allowance for *one*. And the succeeding crop, after the clover, is *always* much cleaner and better when it has been cut than when it has been pastured, though many farmers think otherwise.

the way you have hitherto been accustomed to adopt,—the result must be, that you would have nine times as much manure by the new method as you have hitherto had by the old. Now, as I do not think there can be a single individual among you so blind as not to see at once the great advantage it would be to have such an immense addition to his manure heap, it appears to me that the best thing I can do is, in the first instance, to endeavour to impress firmly upon your minds the conviction that this fact, *so much entitled to your attention*, and yet so *little attended to*, is in reality a truth that may be relied on, and may be practically adopted without any fear of disappointment. It is upon this foundation that the practicability of almost every improvement I mean to suggest in the cropping of your land must ultimately depend, and it is therefore indispensable to the success of any arguments I may offer, to place it before you in the clearest point of view, and remove from your minds every doubt whatever upon the subject.

To draw the necessary proof therefore from what comes under *your own* observation, (I may say every day of your lives, and which must therefore have more weight with you than any thing else I could say), I refer you with confidence to the exhausted miserable pasture upon which your cattle are now almost universally fed, *two to three acres of which are often barely sufficient to keep one cow alive for the summer months, but by no means to afford her a sufficiency of food*. Now, one acre of good clover and rye-grass, one rood of vetches and three roods of turnips, (making up in all two acres, which are now allotted for grazing one cow in summer), taking a stolen crop of rape after the vetches, will afford ample provision for three cows the *year* round. For you all know that an acre of good clover will house-feed three cows from the middle of May to the middle of October; and with the help of a rood of vetches you will be able to save half the first cutting for hay to use during the winter. Then when the first frosts, about the middle of October, may have stripped the clover of its leaves, the early sown rape, which ought to be put in ridge by ridge as the vetches are cut, and the land well manured, (if the seed has been sown by the middle of July,)* will be ready

* If the vetches are too late to allow the sowing of the rape to commence at that time, it ought to be raised in a seed bed, and transplanted, which may

to cut and feed the cattle until the turnips are ripe. Here then you have plainly provision secured until towards the middle of November; and we have to calculate what remains to feed the cattle until the middle of the May following. For this purpose there is a rood of turnips for each cow. Now, an acre of the white Globe and yellow Aberdeen turnip ought to produce from thirty-five to forty tons per acre; but supposing one half to be of the Swedish kind, let us calculate only on twenty-eight tons to the acre, which is not more than an average produce, even if they were all Swedish, and see what that calculation will yield per day for one hundred and ninety days, which is rather more than the six months. If an acre yields twenty-eight tons, a rood will yield seven tons, which being brought into pounds will amount to fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty pounds; and this divided by one hundred and ninety days, will leave eighty-three pounds of turnips for each cow, every day, which, with a small portion of the hay and straw you are possessed of, is a very sufficient allowance for a common sized milch cow; and over and above all this, you have the second growth of the rood of rape coming forward in March and April, which would feed all the three cows much longer than would be necessary to meet the coming clover crop, even in the latest season.

Here, then, the facts of the case are brought before you for your own decision, and I fearlessly appeal to yourselves,—is it true that

be continued with advantage to the end of August, putting the plants in as thick as possible. Mr. William Scott, a tenant of the Earl of Charlemont's, who has been induced to try rape, from reading the first edition of this Address, asserts, that he has obtained from one square perch of transplanted rape the amazing return of thirty-one stone five pounds; which would be nearly at the rate of thirty-two tons the English acre, and he would have two cuttings afterwards in March and May, supposing which to be only half as good as the first, there would be the enormous produce of sixty-four tons per acre—which seems so astonishing, that I questioned him particularly as to the fact, which he positively asserted to be the case, and that the ground measured was not superior to the rest of the field. If the rape, however, is too late, and therefore unfit to cut in October with advantage, the globe turnip will then be fully ripe, if planted in proper time, and the rood of turnips would hold out to the middle of April, from which time the rape would yield ample food until the clover came in.

two to three acres (I make my calculation on two only) are frequently allotted to graze one cow during *summer*? And again—is it true that an acre of clover and grass seed, a rood of vetches, and three roods of turnips, with the stolen crop of rape after the vetches, will fully supply food for three cows *the year round*? I defy any one of you to reply to either of these questions in the negative. The straw of the farm, in any case, belongs to the cattle; but in the latter case, where turnips are provided for food, it is chiefly used for bedding, and the additional quantity of grain which will be raised by means of the increased quantity of manured land, will always keep pace with the increase of the stock, and provide the increased quantity of bedding required. I think, therefore, I am warranted in considering my first assertion proved; namely, that the ground generally allotted to feed *one* cow, will in reality supply food for *three*,—and have only now to offer some calculations as to the accumulation of manure, which I hope will be considered equally conclusive.

During the summer months, your cow which is only in the house at milking time, (and perhaps not even then, for the practice is sometimes to milk her in the field,) can afford little or no addition to the manure heap, being upon the grass both day and night; and even in winter and spring, whilst there is any open weather, they are always to be seen ranging over the fields in search of food, so that I think you cannot but admit (upon a calculation for the entire year round,) the animal is not in the house more than eight hours out of the twenty-four, and it is only the manure made during this period which can be reckoned upon; therefore, upon this supposition, (which I think is sufficiently correct to show the strength of my argument,) if there is any truth in arithmetic, *one* cow fed, as I have calculated on, in the house for the entire *twenty-four* hours, will yield as much manure as *three* cows that are only kept in the house for *eight* hours—the quality of the food being supposed the same in both cases; and this would manifestly prove my assertion; namely, that *one* cow fed *within*, would give as much manure as *three* fed *without*: and therefore when *three* can be kept in the one way, as I have already shown, for *one* kept in the *other*, it is as clear as three times three make nine that the result of the calculation will be just as I have stated—namely, that

the farmer will obtain by the change of system nine times as much manure in the one case as he would have in the other.

Now, if after all that has been said, (which seems to me at least quite convincing,) any of you should be so astonished by the quantity of the manure thus proved to be gained as still to have some misgivings on the subject, and be inclined to think that matters would not turn out so favourable in *practice* as I have shown in *theory*, I would wish any such person to consider one very material point which I have not yet touched upon—for in the foregoing, the argument is founded entirely on *the time* the animals are kept within, viz.—it is stated that *one* cow kept within for *twenty-four* hours will give as much manure as *three* cows which are only kept in for *eight* hours, the food being assumed to be the same in both cases; but it is quite evident that if the cow kept within should be fed with turnips and *bedded with straw* while the others are *fed* upon, leaving them *little or no bedding whatever*, that the calculation must turn decidedly in favour of the animal which *is* well fed and bedded, both as regards the quantity and quality of the manure—so that it appears the estimate I have made is decidedly under the mark.

I may here be challenged to name any one who has really accumulated nine times as much manure in the manner I have stated to be practicable. My answer to this would be, that no one individual has thought it necessary to apply all the land formerly allotted to grazing his stock, to the *purpose* of raising *green crops*, to feed them on in the house. As fast as the manure heap has enabled them to do so, those who have adopted the house-feeding system have been anxious to bring their useless grazing into *potatoes* and *wheat*, or *other grain*,—enough of the old prejudice still remaining to make them think they were serving themselves by so doing;* and *they have not given* the ground saved to the

* I am well satisfied in my own mind, that cattle crops will pay more at present in milk and butter than any other crops whatever, except flax or wheat; and if the farmers' wives could be prevailed on to put less salt in their butter intended for the English Market, the price would be greatly improved, and the Dutch butter would be driven out of the market. Should a farmer be induced to increase his stock, so as to make a firkin or half a firkin once a fortnight, the conveyance by steam is so rapid and so certain, that the butter

raising of turnips, mangel wurtzel, &c. and of course have not kept cattle to consume them; but I fearlessly refer any doubtful enquirer on the subject, to go to the houses of those men who have gained the premiums offered by the Earl of Gosford for the encouragement of house-feeding—Ingram of Drumhoney—John Hogg of Drumgaw, or James Bradford of Druminnis, or any of the others most convenient to him,—and let him examine *their manure heaps*, and examine *themselves*, as I have no doubt *they* have been upon many occasions, and then let him judge for himself whether there is any reason to doubt the truth of what I have stated. But the case does not require that I should rigidly adhere to the strict letter of the argument. I need only ask you to think *what you might do* in your farms, if you had but six, five, or even four times as much manure as you now have; or rather let me ask *what is it you might not do* if you had such a supply; surely you would not in such a case let the land lie waste, as you now do, to recover itself, when you had the means of instant recovery in your own hands; nor would you rely upon *one half* of your farm to pay the rent of the whole, when you had the means within yourself of making the *other half* equally productive.

Having therefore, I think, set this matter at rest, I now proceed to state what perhaps may add much more to your surprise, namely, that many people well informed in these matters assert, the allowance of two acres of land which I have made is by no means required for the support of *three cows, the year round*, and that much *less* would do: and I confess that in making the calculation I have just laid before you, I have been allowing much more than I believe to be *absolutely* necessary—for this simple reason, that without going into the minutiae of what may be the very most that can be done upon a small piece of land, the advantage to be obtained merely according to the statement I have given is quite great enough to attract your attention, and put you (if any thing can) upon making some alteration in your present system: and the truth,

might be safely exported to Liverpool or London, nearly fresh, and those merchants engaged in the trade would do a public service by bespeaking, from the farmers of their acquaintance, butter to be made up in this manner, and to export it under a different brand, which would soon bring the matter to proof.—See Appendix upon this subject.

both in theory and practice, of what I have pointed out is so obvious, that all possibility of contradiction, or evasion, is completely set aside, which I consider a matter of no small importance. The allotment I have made of two acres for the support of three cows is the same as allowing two-thirds of an acre for each cow, which I have no doubt you will think is a moderate allowance; but to show you the opinion of very sensible writers, who have made this subject their study, I beg to mention that Mr. Allen, in his book entitled "*Colonies at Home*," estimates the ground necessary to supply food for a cow the year round at only *half an acre*; and Mr. Cobbett, in his work entitled "*Cottage Economy*," says that *one rood* of ground will be found amply sufficient. For the particular plans pointed out by these writers, I must refer to their writings, but will venture to remark, that to the instructions given by Mr. Cobbett may be added a recommendation to keep the cow carefully curried, which is necessary to the animal's health when kept in a state of confinement, and will materially increase the quantity of milk;* and her food might be given her in a small straw yard for a portion of the day, for the sake of exercise; or she might be put out upon a tether to graze for an hour or two, in good weather, if the farm afforded a suitable place. And I would also strongly recommend particular care to be taken in transplanting the swedish turnip plants—to raise them by putting the spade completely under them, so as to loosen the earth about them, and, in putting them into the ground, to take care that the roots are placed in the natural position, and not doubled in, to guard against which, a small portion of the end of the tap root had better be taken off,—the transplanting to be done in

* When cattle are so tied up that they cannot lick themselves, as is so generally the case in stall fed cattle, the itching becomes so great that they rub themselves, when they have the power of doing so, until they create a sore which injures the flesh. Cattle kept in such a state of continual irritation cannot, I think, thrive as they otherwise would be likely to do, and shows the necessity of frequent currying, or being allowed the liberty of a straw-yard for an hour or two in the day. In corroboration of this doctrine, I have heard that the practice in Berwickshire is to have stalls calculated to hold two, opening into a small yard appropriated to each stall, so that the cattle, not being tied up, are left at liberty to consult their own comfort, and in this way they are found to thrive much better.

moist weather in ground newly dug. Without attention to these points the crop will be injured. Indeed, it is so seldom that transplanted Swedish turnips produce *in this country* the crop Mr. Cobbett calculates upon, that I should prefer your applying half an acre, or even two-thirds of an acre, to the support of your cow, in order to enable you to sow your turnips in the usual way; or instead of them, mangel wurtzel, where the ground is suitable; and if half an acre, or two-thirds of an acre, with the addition of a trifling quantity of straw, will insure an ample supply of food for a cow during the entire year, I think none of you will consider the ground misapplied. It is so hard, however, to get persons unaccustomed to be directed by printed instructions, either fully to understand them, or, if they do, to put them in practice, that although I allude to the directions given by these writers for the instruction of all who may choose to adopt them, and particularly for the benefit of cotters who may only have a house and garden, my own opinion is, that the simple plan I have laid down, which every small farmer can easily comprehend, and can as easily carry into practice, without interfering in the least with the general cultivation of his farm, is the best system to recommend to you for adoption; and I think it is quite evident, from what has been said on the subject, that if you take advantage of the kail and cabbage* which you may raise in your gardens and potato ridges, as will hereafter be pointed out, together with the additional stolen crops which may be raised in the rest of your farms, of rape, or stubble turnips, after the crops of grain, or on the early potato and vetch ground, as pointed out under the head of rotation of crops, that the quantity of land, *specially* applied to the feeding of your cattle, may be reduced to the half acre, which is the quantity Mr. Allen calculates upon. It appears to me, therefore, quite undeniable that the foregoing can be carried into practice; and if so, and upon a plan which requires no particular trouble or skill in the management, how shameful is it for you often to let two, or perhaps three acres, of land to be wasted as I have stated, to graze one animal in summer, and to have her

* Mr. Matthew Hilton, agriculturist to the Marquis of Ormonde, informs me that Drumhead Cabbage sown in February, and the plants put out in May and June, will keep all through the winter.

starving all the winter, upon bad hay or fusty straw? The importance of house-feeding your cattle seems to me so great, and I have therefore said so much in regard of it, you may perhaps suppose the subject exhausted, and that nothing more can remain to be added; but I have still something to mention, which may perhaps appear to you more surprising than any thing you have yet heard: namely, that you will have more profit by your cows if you feed them on green food, *and pay a fair price per acre for it*, than if you fed them upon the hay and straw you generally give them, *and got the said hay and straw for nothing*. This I have no doubt will appear a very strange assertion, but it is not at all more strange than true, and to prove it I refer to the case of James O'Neill of Garvagh.—This man was a complete pauper when Lord Gosford bought the Graham Estate; but, by the assistance and instructions afforded to him, had got his small portion of land into a good state, and last summer I lent him a cow, seeing that he would be able by proper attention to have kept her in the house all the year. He had not been possessed of one for years, perhaps never in his life; but his conduct did not afterwards show him to be deserving of what had been done for him.

He would not sow his rape in proper time, as he was desired, and I was at last obliged to discharge him from the work at Gosford, before he would be at the trouble of doing so. This neglect occasioned the crop to be late coming forward in spring, and having wasted his turnips, in beginning to them before they were ripe, and using them extravagantly, they were all finished before the rape was fit for cutting. This being the case, he turned his cow into the rape to graze, by which the crop was completely destroyed; and this failing, he put the cow to graze upon the young clover. This being soon eat down, I found the animal eating the tender shoots of the young quicks, in one of the new made ditches, when, upon enquiry, all the foregoing circumstances came out. Being provoked at such conduct, I ordered the cow to be sold; but, when the day of sale came, he was able, from the improved state of his farm, to get one of his neighbours to go security for the payment of his arrears, his rent, and the price of his cow; and, also, that he would buy rape elsewhere, and feed his cow in the house, as I required; upon which I did

not persist in my intention of selling her. He, accordingly, bought a small piece of rape ground, (ten Irish perches, or seventy yards long, and two yards broad,) which, with a little dry fodder, kept his cow in full milk for thirty days; * and, upon that feeding, gave fourteen quarts daily, whereas, upon dry food, she had fallen off to half the quantity.

I state these particulars to show you the folly and blindness of this man to his own interest. By neglecting to sow the rape in *proper time*, it was not ready to supply the place of his turnips, and every thing went wrong by this first neglect, which appeared to him of no importance. If the turnips had been properly managed they would have lasted out *longer*—if the rape had been properly treated it would have been ready *sooner*; and, if it had not been trampled down, would have lasted until the clover supplied its place, and every thing would have answered in its turn. Now he has been obliged to buy from others, at the rate of fully £10 an acre, that rape which his own land would have supplied him with in abundance, and he has injured his clover so that he will lose half the benefit of it. But the advantage of the rape is seen particularly in this, that, notwithstanding the high price he paid for it, it was better for him to buy it than to feed his cow on *straw*, even supposing he had got the *straw* for *nothing*, which is very easily demonstrated.

	s. d.
For the fourteen quarts produced by the rape feeding, at 1½d. a quart,	
comes to.....	1 9
The price paid for it cost only 2d. per day, to which add half a stone	
of straw, 1d. (being at the rate of 16d. per 112lbs. which is above	
the general price of that article,) and the expense, daily, comes to	0 3
Leaving a clear profit, per day, arising from feeding on rape, of.....	1 6

When the cow had been fed on straw, she only gave seven quarts, and very soon would have given still less, the price of

* The immense produce of rape, when *well manured*, is beyond any thing almost that can be imagined, if let stand until it gets into blossom, which was the case in this instance. Manure makes the stalk tender and juicy which would otherwise be hard and dry, so that if cut into small pieces, not a bit will be lost, and it grows to a height of six feet. I am almost afraid to say that I believe, with the addition of some straw, an acre will keep thirty head of cattle in full milk for a month.

which, daily, would be only $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; therefore, if he got the straw for *nothing*, he would only have $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day by the cow ; whereas, after *paying for* the rape, he gained 18d. ; but if he had to pay for the straw, — the cow would require three stone, which, at 16d. a cwt., would be 6d., and deducting this from $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. (the price of the seven quarts of milk) — there would only be a profit by the cow of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day, in place of the 18d. a day yielded by the rape. The same thing may be proved in regard to turnip feeding in winter. If a cow calves at November, and is fed on turnips, she will keep up her milking ; but, if fed on straw, she will fall off immediately to half the quantity. Now, allowing the acre of turnips to be worth £10, which is more than any other crop generally produces, and reckoning the produce at thirty tons, (although, by good cultivation, Mr. Mitchell had fifty-five tons to the acre last year,) —

The five stone of turnips, which I reckon good daily feeding for a milch cow, would cost.....	2½d.
And a stone of straw would cost, at 16d. a cwt.....	2
<hr/>	
Total cost per day for turnips and straw	4½d.

whereas, three stone of straw, which she would require if fed on straw alone, at 16d. per cwt. comes to 6d. a day ; so that, by the use of turnips in winter, it appears you can feed your cow (after allowing £10 an acre for the farm) at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day less than upon straw alone, and you get double the quantity of milk. So that one cow fed in this way yields you fully as much milk as two would give fed on straw, and the manure is also twice as valuable. This ought to show you all the error you fall into. When you talk of *keeping* a cow all the winter upon straw, you merely talk of *keeping* her *alive* — but your object should be to keep her so as to yield you a *profit* ; and this can only be done by *keeping her on moist food*, which, I have shown you above, it is more profitable for you to do than to feed her on straw, *supposing the straw was made a present to you*.

Now as such a small space may be made to support a cow by green crops and house-feeding, suppose that any industrious cottier should turn his small patch of ground to that purpose, and even admitting him to have no means of even getting straw to bed her

with, yet if he is attentive to gather the weeds growing on the road side, or in the fields adjoining, and use them as a substitute, he will find sufficient to increase the quantity of manure to such an extent, that he will have no difficulty in getting, from his less industrious neighbours, ground to put it out upon, and thus get a crop of potatoes, amply sufficient to support his family, upon very moderate terms—the quantity of manure thus obtained from a cow well fed and kept constantly in the house, being greater than what any one who has not made the experiment will believe ; but if the cottier, instead of enriching the land of his neighbours, should have even a field or two of his own, the constant supply of manure would so improve the quality of the soil, that it would yield twice as much as in the way now usually practised ; * and, having only a small rent to pay, he would soon become able to buy an acre or two more, and thus gradually advance himself to the rank of those small farmers to whom I am now addressing myself, and would very shortly be possessed of that quantity of manure which would enable him to enter upon a *proper rotation of crops* ; without attention to which no farmer, great or small, can get the full return from his land which it is capable of affording.

To make you sensible of this, I would wish you, for sake of example, to suppose a small farmer, holding eight acres of land, having acquired a stock of manure sufficient for one-fourth part, or two acres—he is then able to commence the following rotation :—these two acres are, the first year, planted with green Crops, in which are included potatoes, turnips, cabbages, mangel wurtzel, &c., according to the nature of the soil and other circumstances. The next year he manures two acres more ; and does the same the third year ; and the fourth year the whole farm has been gone over ; and, after each manuring, the two acres so manured are occupied with the following succession of crops ; first year, green crops, as already stated ; second year, oats, barley, flax, or wheat, with clover ; third year, the clover to be cut and brought to the cattle, making into hay whatever may be to spare ; fourth year, oats, wheat, or barley. The fifth year the same rota-

* This has been clearly made appear by the enormous produce of small patches of land cultivated under the allotment system, patronised by the Labourers' Friend Society, and stated in their interesting publications.

tion commences again, and the one-fourth part is again placed in green crops and well manured, and the other crops succeed as before. By this means it is evident the farmer gets *four* productive crops from one manuring, and has always *one-half* of the entire farm, viz. *four acres* in grain; one-fourth, or two acres, in clover and grass; and one-fourth, or two acres, in potatoes, turnips, &c., which is much more than any farm yields, according to the present system.

In order to make this rotation more simple, and less likely to confuse you, I have desired *all* the manured land to be laid down with clover, along with the first grain crop; but it is open to the farmer to sow only *half* in clover, and put the other half in vetches,* Italian rye grass, or cabbages, if he should wish to have greater variety of food for his cattle, which is always desirable. *The only thing insisted upon is, that two exhausting crops are not to be sowed in succession upon the same ground.* It is also to be observed, that the plentiness of manure obtained by this system of house-feeding will enable you to manure the stubble of the last grain crop, and sow or transplant rape, which will yield a full return, and be off the ground in time for your potatoes and turnips, which, upon the foregoing plan, always succeed the second grain crop.† The quantity of food for your cattle may still be increased by planting with your potatoes curled kale on the north edge of the ridges, in such a manner as that the mid-day shadow may fall in the trench, and planted three feet asunder: a material addition to the autumn and winter feeding will thus be obtained without injury to the potato crop: and I have seen them left standing in the furrows even after wheat had been sown, and

* In this case the grain, when cut, should be immediately stooked upon the side of the field, sowed in clover, and winter vetches put in without delay, and as they are cut the following May and June, vetches should again be put in, ridge by ridge, as the others are cut; these will be ready for use from October to December, and will leave the ground fit to bear any crop. Or by sowing the Italian rye-grass in one half, a still more valuable crop may be obtained without any second labour.

† Potatoes seem to succeed better than turnips; but vetches or Italian rye-grass for October feeding is perhaps as profitable as any, particularly where manure is scarce.

yielding abundantly.* But if this should be objected to, they may be cut down and transplanted into any corner of the farm, to go to seed, which will sell for double the money, perhaps, which any other equal portion of the farm will produce. In some districts, the finest flax is found to grow after the first grain crop succeeding potatoes; but this exhausts the ground early in the rotation, and leaves it unproductive.

I would rather recommend the flax to be grown after the last grain crop upon the clover lay; by this means the land is restored by the succeeding potato or turnip crop, and no loss is sustained, —if necessary, a top dressing of guano or liquid manure may be given to the clover, to enable the land to give the grain and flax in succession. In the model farm belonging to the National Board of Education, Mr. Skelling, the manager, keeps his Italian rye-grass and clover for two seasons without breaking up, and by dint of manure applied in top dressing, continues to cut the produce for house-feeding, —this saves both seed and labour, and would answer admirably for enabling the land afterwards to bear the two crops of grain and flax in succession; —but without some such severe treatment, I should fear the land might get too rich for grain crops. I wish it, however, to be particularly understood that I recommend the foregoing rotation merely as a great improvement upon the present practice, and likely to be very generally attended with success, but not as the best for every soil; for I am perfectly sensible the varieties of soil and the varieties of circumstances are so numerous, that there is no possibility of laying down any plan to suit all cases; and I have, therefore, thought it better to obtain the assistance of an experienced agriculturist, who will call upon you for the purpose of personally inspecting your farms, and giving instructions suitable to the nature and condition of each, not only as to the rotation of crops,

* Experience seems to be in favour of planting the cabbage in place of kale; which will be kept in mind where kale is mentioned elsewhere. (See Jenkins's account in the Appendix.) Cattle will eat even the stalks of the cabbages, if cut into very small pieces; or a couple of seeds of rape may be dibbled in the north side of the ridge, three feet distance, immediately after the second shoveling, which will grow to an astonishing size, after the potato tops decay, particularly in moory ground or reclaimed bog.

but also as to the mode of preparing the ground and putting them in, and also how to cultivate them afterwards, which accurate information, I am of opinion, *nothing but personal communication can supply*. Under such circumstances one would naturally expect to see the instructions given most implicitly obeyed ; but in place of this I have been provoked, year after year, with the stupid obstinacy of many, who in spite of all that can be said to them will delay to thin out their turnips, waiting until the plants may afford a mouthful for their cattle, when by so doing they injure the crop in a manner they will not believe. I have the same complaint to make of the inattention shown to keep down the weeds, and to keep the ground loose about the turnip plants in the early stage of their growth, and indeed as long as any implement can be with safety used for that purpose. I am in hopes the importance of attention in these points is at last beginning to be understood, and that I shall not much longer have the same complaint to make ; and beg reference to what is said upon this subject by Mr. Bruce in the Appendix.

CHAPTER II.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH—ADVANTAGES OF CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION IN THIS RESPECT—DANGER OF NEGLECTING THEM IN CASES OF INFECTIOUS COMPLAINTS—RECOMMENDATION OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—GREAT SAVING BY ABSTAINING FROM DRAM DRINKING.

ALTHOUGH personal inspection and personal instruction must always be most valuable, yet there are, nevertheless, certain fixed principles which every farmer is bound to attend to, and which never should be lost sight of, and these I shall shortly enumerate; but first, I would wish to say a few words as to the preservation of health, without which, the small farmer and cottar are entirely incapacitated from taking advantage of these or any other means to better their situation.

In this respect, I would recommend to you, most earnestly, immediately to remove all stagnant water, filth, and putrid substances, from the fronts of your houses, in order that the door, which is often the only mode of ventilation, may admit pure air. If the floor within is lower than the land without, let a trench be cut all round, to carry off the moisture, and make the house as dry as the nature of things will admit. Let the windows be made to open, so that every part of the house may be thoroughly ventilated; and let the inside and outside, but particularly the inside, be white-washed as often as can be conveniently done, and let the most minute attention be paid to cleanliness. With these precautions, the health of a labouring man may generally be calculated on, except in cases of fever or other infectious complaints, and even against these the foregoing recommendations will be a great protection, *if strictly attended to*; but should any member of the family be attacked by any complaint of an infectious nature, there is little chance of preventing its being communicated to every one in the house, *if they are neglected*. The fresh air must be freely

admitted, the walls whitewashed, and every thing in the house, of furniture, bedding, and clothes, washed and put out, and exposed to the sun and air, and hot lime put on the floor, if there is any damp, to dry it up. When a person is ill of an infectious complaint, the whole air around him is infected, and it is only by admitting the pure air from without, to dilute it, if I may use the expression, that the infection can be so weakened as to prevent bad consequences to those who breathe it. From not attending to this, many complaints, which, at the beginning, were not infectious, become so afterwards, and whole families are carried off, or put past labour, from neglecting precautions which might have been so easily taken. It is observed, that infectious diseases seldom spread in the houses of the upper ranks of society, which is merely owing to the admission of fresh air and the cleanliness that is observed: and the same will account for the safety of physicians and attendants in hospitals, where there are hundreds of patients collected; whereas, if fever once gets admittance in a poor man's cabin, the infection is preserved by the moist and putrid matter without, and the damp and dirt within, and is rendered more and more malignant by the want of a circulation of air, until, in general, it attacks the whole family, and, even if it does not occasion their deaths, it so weakens their strength, and, by repeated relapses, continues to hang over them so long, as eventually to reduce them to poverty and wretchedness; all which, in most cases, would probably have been prevented by a timely attention to what has been here recommended.

But cleanliness and ventilation, however valuable they may be as the means of preventing or banishing disease, cannot be as effectual as they ought to be whilst the use of ardent spirits prevails in the degree it now does.

I need not take up your time in expatiating upon the consequences attending this ruinous practice—those who are even most addicted to it are fully sensible of its injurious tendency, but think it is in vain to struggle against it. Nothing, however, can be more contrary to facts and experience than such a belief. It is only a few years since some benevolent people in America first started the idea of forming what are called *Temperance Societies*. The hopelessness of such an undertaking was so much the belief of the

public, that the attempt was ridiculed as absurd and visionary ; but it has, nevertheless, proved quite the reverse. Thousands have been thereby reclaimed, and are now enjoying a degree of comfort and happiness before unknown to them. Even among sailors, (a class of people least likely to be operated upon,) members are now enrolled, and *temperance* ships are manned from New York, without difficulty, for the longest voyages. From America the plan has extended to Scotland, and *temperance* ships are now, in like manner, sailing from Glasgow, and numerous societies are spread over the face of the country. From Scotland, the plan seems to have crossed over to the North of Ireland, and societies are already in existence in this very county ; therefore, with such numerous examples of successful resolution before you, both abroad and at home, I most earnestly beg of you to make the attempt, and trust you will not show less firmness than so many others have proved themselves to possess. Subjoined you will find what a list of desirable articles of clothing may be bought with the money which it would cost you to indulge in a single glass of spirits daily. When you read it over, think of the short-lived, selfish gratification you derive from the practice, and think of the *permanent* comforts of which you deprive yourselves, your wives, and your children thereby, and at once determine to abandon the use of spirits ; and, take my word, you will soon find the benefit of it, both in your health and circumstances.

ONE GLASS OF WHISKEY PER DAY, commonly called by drinking men, "*their morning*," costs (at three halfpence per glass,) no less a sum than two pounds, five shillings, and seven pence halfpenny, *yearly* ! which sum, if laid by, would provide the following comforts and necessities of life for a family, viz. :—

One pair of large blankets,	.	.	.	.	.	£0	10	0
One pair of sheets,	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	0
Two pair of shoes,	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	0
Two shirts,	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	0
Two neck handkerchiefs,	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Two pair of stockings,	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	3
One hat,	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
Cloth for trowsers, and making,	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	6
Change remaining,	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	4½
						<hr/>		
						£2	3	7½

CHAPTER III.

MAXIMS OF UNIVERSAL APPLICATION IN FARMING—AS TO DRAINING,
DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS, CROPPING—MANAGEMENT OF MANURE
HEAPS—SQUARING ENCLOSURES—LEVELLING USELESS DITCHES—
HORSES NOT SUITABLE TO SMALL FARMS—CONSUMPTION OF STRAW
IN THATCH.

HAVING said thus much upon the foregoing subject, of such first-rate importance to the labouring classes, I proceed to give a list of those maxims in farming, which are of universal application, as far as I have been able to collect them:—

1stly. The ground must be thoroughly drained. To accomplish this, it is not enough to search out the springs and carry off all under water, a passage through the soil, for the water which falls from the clouds, must be obtained likewise. To attain both these objects, Mr. Smith of Deanston's plan is now universally adopted. I must refer you to the *Agriculturist* for full instructions, but shall shortly allude to some indispensable requisites to be attended to. The drains must be made perfectly straight, and parallel to each other, in the direction of the furrow; from which it has obtained the name of "furrow-draining;"—if the fall is sufficient, they should be fully three feet deep, as narrow as possible, say four to five inches at bottom; to be filled twelve to fifteen inches with broken stones, such as used on roads, and covered with a *thin* sod or scraw, the grass side down; and the subsoil, which has been thrown out, put over and tramped down, so as to prevent the water sinking down through the loose earth, at top, which would choke the drain,—the water will filter in through the sides.—The distance between the drains should be fifteen to twenty-five feet, according to the soil; where stones are not to be had, tiles must be used. Many will tell you to make your drains slanting across the furrows, but do not attend to such suggestions. The advantages peculiar to this system are, that the ground be-

comes equally dry throughout, that the rain sinks where it falls, and as it finds its way into the drains, the ground, which has been swelled by the moisture, shrinks and cracks underneath the surface, which admits the atmospheric air into the soil to fill the vacuities thus created;—succeeding rains expel this air by the superior weight of the water, and in its descent is followed by the air again and this operation is perpetually going on, until the quality of the soil, to the depth of the drain, is entirely changed,—exactly on the same principle of the change effected in the nature of the earth thrown out of the gripe of a ditch, after being exposed to the air for a few years. (See note page 87.) This change is expedited by the subsoil plough, or by trenching with the spade and grape; which is thus performed, and is the mode of proceeding best suited to the means of small farmers:—with a spade he first throws off the surface earth from a stripe of the land to be trenched, about three feet wide, the full length of the field, and lays it on one side. He then takes a two-pronged grape, fourteen to fifteen inches long, and stirs the subsoil to that depth; after which, he begins on the stripe adjoining, and with his spade throws the surface soil, for three feet, upon the surface of that which has just been graped; and this same process is again and again commenced, until the whole field has been gone over; after which the earth first cast aside must be carted or wheeled, to cover the last dug stripe which will have been deprived of its surface. Two or three men can be employed, at same time, in this operation, following each other in succession, and the air being thus admitted to the depth of the drain, in a short time fresh soil may be turned up to that depth, of the most fertile quality. It may not here be irrelevant to observe, that one of the most beneficial effects of stirring the soil in the different operations of agriculture, is to more freely admit air into the soil, without which vegetation cannot proceed; but the advantages of draining are not limited to the effects just stated; for, by freeing the surface from superfluous moisture, the temperature of the soil is most remarkably increased. It is a common expression among farmers, “a dry, warm soil,” but I imagine few stop to consider why this should always be the case. But if any of you will make the experiment of wetting one shirt sleeve, keeping the other dry,

and then hold up your two arms to a sharp north-east wind, you would soon find the additional cold that is produced by the wind blowing upon a wet surface.* And this is precisely the same effect which is produced upon the land, by the wind blowing over a wet surface, and accounts for the crops being always earlier, where the land has been drained.

2dly. The weeds must be destroyed; which in a little time will be accomplished by proper attention in collecting, as far as possible, all weeds, *before* putting in the crop, and by sowing the green crops in drills,† and carefully weeding them afterwards; and they may even be made worth the expense of gathering, as they will yield a valuable addition to the manure heap, if applied as bedding in the cow-house. For this purpose they should be collected before flowering. It is shameful to see, in many fields, the quantities of rag-weed ripening to seed, and impoverishing the ground as much as a crop, which might, if usefully applied, as above directed, have brought nourishment to the soil, in place of exhausting it. Where land is dirty or exhausted, no better plan can be pursued, than to take two drill crops of turnips followed by potatoes; this at the same time both cleans and enriches the soil.

3dly. All cattle must be fed in the house or straw yard upon good food; such as rape, cabbage, turnips, mangel-wurtzel, potatoes, Italian rye-grass, clover, and vetches, in proper succession, will abundantly supply, according to the nature of the land; there being no farm in which some of these crops may not be raised in

* This also shows the advantage of shelter, for the cold would not be so severe if there was no wind. In making the drains, the stones should be laid down before they are made, and every day, as the drains are opened, they ought to be filled and covered in, to prevent the sides crumbling down by frost or rain.

† I have already mentioned the practicability of getting an early supply of the leaves of curled kale in autumn, by planting them with the potatoes in the edge of the *ridges*, and I should think that to be the best plan for such a purpose: but to plant the potatoes in drills is a much more effectual way of cleaning the land, and is, therefore, much to be preferred on that account: and curled kale or cabbage for winter use may be cultivated in this way, by planting them at the edge of the broad ridges, as hereafter recommended. Ridges are best in wet land, and drills when dry.

abundance, with the aid of manure, which the practice of house-feeding produces.

4thly. Never take two crops of the same kind in succession off the same land, although this is sometimes done with potatoes, to reclaim land that has never been in cultivation; but in other cases this is not advisable; and, in particular, two grain crops cannot be taken in succession without injuring the soil, and in the end a manifest *loss* arises from the practice, in place of that *advantage* which the needy farmer looks for; because, by interposing a *green* crop, such as clover, &c., full as many *grain* crops may be had off the same piece of land and from the same manure, in any given number of years, by taking them in *rotation*, as by taking them in *succession*. But the rotation system has this advantage, that while you get as many grain crops, you keep the land always in good heart, and between the crops of *grain* you get *green* crops equally valuable. This is accounted for by considering that no two crops derive the same particular nourishment from the land. The roots of some sink deep, and draw their nourishment from the bottom, while others spread on the surface, and it is generally believed that plants derive their food and support from as different ingredients in the earth, as the different kinds of cattle derive their food from the surface. Horses will eat grass which cows reject, and so with every description of cattle; and supposing the analogy to hold good in plants, it is easy to conceive that a change of crop may find the soil abundant in that kind of nourishment which it requires, although it might be, at the time, exhausted of that kind required by the crop which had gone before; and thus the ground may be as much restored by the introduction of a *green* crop after a *grain* crop, as if the field had actually lain fallow; and experience, in a great degree, justifies this reasoning.

I am fully sensible, however, that a system of over cropping with grain will extract *every kind* of nourishment from the soil, and leave it so that *it will not even yield grass*. This is the case with the land which is left to *rest*, as it is called by those who take three or four grain crops in succession; and the phrase is well applied, for the land is really not fit *to do any thing*. The error of this class of persons is, that they turn the land to grass at the *end*, in place of the *beginning* of their course. Had *grass-seed* been sown with

the *first crop of grain*, there would have been a good crop of hay, and good after-grass, and the second crop of grain would have been as good as the first; and this is what ought to be done by those whose land is not suited to clover, or who, from poverty, are not able to buy the clover seed; and even where *two* grain crops have been taken, it would be better to sow it with rye-grass, which will yield a crop on very poor land, rather than leave the ground to be possessed by weeds and such herbage as may naturally rise. The fact is, the last exhausting crop should only be put in upon that portion of the farm which is intended for potatoes, and other green crops, the succeeding *year*, which crops then give the manure to restore it to a productive state; and by this means there is no land lost at all by what is called *resting* it.

5thly. The place for manure should be contrived so that it should not be exposed to any accumulation of rain water, but should receive the contributions from the sewers of the house, stable, cow-house, &c. The bottom should be paved, so that the drainage of the manure could run into a cask or well adjoining it. Fresh *earth* should be regularly brought and spread over the manure, and the liquid in the well should be thrown *over it*; by which means the whole compost would be equally rich, and the quantity increased to any extent that could be required; and the steam or smoke which arises from the stable manure, and which is the very richest part of it, would be kept under and imbibed by the earth so laid on, and the quantity of earth should be proportioned to the strength of the dung with which it is mixed. While speaking of manure, it may not be amiss to remark the great loss arising from the practice of letting off the water in which flax has been steeped, which, if sprinkled over, or made into compost with fresh earth, would be found most valuable.*

* At the time the flax is taken out of steep, all the rivulets in the country are strongly impregnated with the contents of the flax holes, and those through whose lands such rivulets pass, would do well to turn the stream, where it can be done, over their after grass, or use it in watering their cabbages, turneps, &c. the advantages of which would soon be perceivable. The richness of that water is fully shown by the growth and colour of the grass, where flax has been spread to dry. I have seen a most luxuriant crop of oats upon land irrigated with flax water, although a second crop; which shows, that if this manure was preserved, one of the greatest objections to the growth of flax

6thly. It should be the object of the farmer, as soon as he possibly can, to have his fences made in straight lines, and of as great length as the farm will conveniently admit of. It is almost inconceivable the quantity of time lost by the frequent turning of the plough, and the quantity of land thrown out of cultivation, by having a crooked, irregular fence, the bendings of which, the plough cannot follow.

7thly. A farmer who has any understanding must perceive, the moment it is mentioned, that every unnecessary ditch is so much land actually lost, and that his care ought to be to have as few of them as possible; and it will, therefore, occur to him, that if he feeds his own cattle in the house, all his ditches may be dispensed with, except the mearing ditches, which are necessary to keep out those belonging to other people; and this would enable him to raise hedge-rows, which never can be done if the cattle are turned out, the value of which, for shelter to his crops, and supplying him with timber for all country purposes, is most important.*

would be removed. All scientific men agree, that the best manure to apply to land is that which contains the ingredients which the crop has taken from the soil. Flax water, therefore, ought to be applied to flax ground, and every particle of liquid should be preserved as being part of the substance derived from the soil. If the principle here alluded to is correct, how completely does it prove the propriety of the above directions for the management of the manure heap,—for the farm yard manure is derived from the hay, straw, grain and green crops used by the stock; all which have been derived from the soil, and therefore the liquid portion, as well as that which the sun and wind extract, ought to be taken care of as much as any other portion whatever; and indeed more so, being by much the most valuable part of the manure.

• When a thorn hedge is planted, the lateral, or side shoots, should only be trimmed until the leading shoot has attained the full height you wish it to grow to; if the leading shoot is cut sooner, the hedge will never acquire the same strength. Cutting the lateral shoots is quite sufficient to keep it thick at the root, if properly weeded, and if trimmed every year it will become so solid that birds will not find shelter in it: thorns may be leared down so as to fill any blanks that may have taken place, and if a part of the bark is left uncut, they will certainly take root if covered with earth; or the hedge may be doubled, and rendered quite impenetrable, by learing back the entire hedges, cutting the stems but half through, and covering them with earth. By this treatment there will be a young growth from the root part, the same as if it had been entirely cut, and there will also be a growth from lear which has

The loss of land, from useless fences, is greater than any one would suppose who has not considered it: and I would almost venture to say, there are farms in this country of twelve acres, in which the ground lost between the trench or gripe, and the backs of the ditches, together with that lost by the crookedness of the line, would amount fully to one acre, or one-twelfth part of the whole.* Now, supposing a farmer to pay thirty shillings an acre for his land, he of course loses thirty shillings annually by this waste of the surface, which is equal to two shillings and sixpence an acre upon his entire farm. It is quite evident, therefore, that these ditches should be piped and levelled in, which would have the additional advantage of relieving the crops from the vermin to which they afford a shelter.†

One argument generally used against levelling all inside ditches is, that the cattle cannot be turned out to eat what is called the *fog*, or food, which is to be found among the stubble after harvest; but the gain supposed to be derived from this practice is very much overrated. In the first place, ploughing it down immediately will be of much more use to the land than any advantage to be derived from it as food; for a cow turned out in a cold or wet September day, will be put back in her milk more than would pay for her entire day's feeding in the house. Secondly,

been carried through the back of the ditch,—the earth removed by so doing being again replaced. This I have seen most successfully practised in the grounds of the Rev. Francis Gervis, of Cecil, county of Tyrone.

* I have known people object to this, by stating all the trouble they had taken, and the labour they had expended in making them; but if you were to meet with a man who on a journey had gone out of his road, and you pointed out to him his mistake, would you not think him very absurd if he refused to turn back, merely on account of the labour he had undergone in walking so far astray, and rather persist in going wrong, than turn about to go right? It is just the same with the man who objects to level the useless ditch—he has gone wrong, and refuses now to be set right.

† There is no change whatever that will at once produce such an improvement in the appearance of a country as the levelling the crooked fences, and enlarging the enclosures: in proof of which, I would refer you to the appearance of the Glebe land in Mullabrack, and the farms of Bradford and M'Cammon, in Druminnis, and Cullons and Mallon, in Ballindaragh. The improvement is such, that no one who knew these lands formerly would recognise them to be the same he had then been acquainted with.

upon *clay* soils, the injury done to your land by the tramping of the cattle, besides the water retained so injuriously in their tracks, is beyond any thing you can have an idea of. Consider for a moment, and ask yourselves, why it is, in the light sandy or gravelly soils, that sheep farming is found so beneficial. You are, perhaps, not aware of it, but if you went to Scotland you would see upon soils of this description, hundreds of acres sowed with turnips, intended to be fed off by sheep, folded on the ground, principally with a view to have the lightness of the soil corrected, from their tramping it into a kind of paste by the constant action of their feet; and, owing to this process, the farmers there obtain a tenacity of soil, which enables them to grow afterwards corn crops, which their land would otherwise never yield: but in a clay soil there is too much tenacity belonging to it naturally, and, therefore, tramping, which makes it still more tenacious, directly and most decidedly injures its fertility. The extent of the injury thus occasioned, may in some measure be imagined, by considering the effect produced by the tramping of so light an animal as a sheep; and from that to calculate what effect must be produced by the weight of a cow, an animal so much heavier. The fact is, clay land poached in this way is so puddled, if I may use the expression, that every track is water-tight, which shows that the soil is completely closed against the influence of the atmosphere; the bad consequence of which is exemplified in note, p. 70.* I wish to address myself to your natural good sense, and would ask you, if the use of lime and manure, which you are all fully aware makes land of this kind loose and open, and by so doing renders it fruitful, must not, upon the same principle, the tramping of cattle, which has the opposite effect of binding and compressing the soil, render it *unfruitful*, and counteract the effects of all that lime and manure, which at so much expense and labour, you have perhaps but a year before laid on it? I trust, that by representing this inconsistency you will abandon the practice, and for a proof of the truth of the observations I have made, I will confidently refer you to the appearance of the soil, when ploughed up from clover lea which has not been pastured, compared with that which

* See this subject more particularly alluded to in the concluding part of chapter vi.

has ; or with stubble land which has been trodden down by cattle in the manner I object to.

8thly. It requires a farm of fully fifty acres to give sufficient employment to a pair of horses ; perhaps sixty would be nearer the truth ; and, therefore, if a farmer even ploughs in partnership, he ought to have twenty-five or thirty acres. I here speak of those who have no other employment for their horses than what the cultivation of the farm affords.* There are, however, cases where the distance of fuel, and distance of lime, may make a horse necessary when it might not be otherwise. All *small* farmers ought to use the spade and grape, for many reasons. It costs but little more, even if he has to hire assistance, and does the business better, and the crop is better. In all drill crops, also, by using these implements, he may put in a quicker succession of crops, and have one coming forward as the other is ripening. In wet seasons he can dig, when he cannot plough ; and its value, in turning up stiff clay lands in autumn, and exposing soil to the frost and snow, is scarcely to be imagined ; and in all such lands, *this plan* should be pursued where no winter crop is put in.

This seems a fit place to allude to the great assistance the small farmer may receive by the moderate working of his cows. By the use of his spade and grape, he can prepare his small quantity of land, and with his cow he can harrow in the seed, and thus, it is his own fault, if his crop is not in the ground in proper time ; whereas, at present he must wait until others have finished, and the proper season past,—with his cow he can also daily draw in his soil, and take out his manure to the field it is intended for, where he has it ready for his potato setting, and can cover it in the drill the moment it is laid down. A cow kept in the house is the better for two hours' exercise of this kind just after milking, and the practice would introduce a larger and better breed of cattle,—a

* Martin Doyle estimates the ground required to feed a horse at two acres, and the value of food and other expenses at £20 8s. 2d. yearly. The small farmers in the counties of Down and Antrim adopt the plan of buying a young horse rising three or four years old, and having used him in their spring labour, they sell him off in May or June, and the natural improvement in the animal at that age generally leaves them a profit, besides getting their labour done for the keep.

well fed yearling, or two-year old heifer, would in this way pay for her keeping. The custom is universal in the best farmed districts on the Continent, and has been introduced by Mrs. Gilbert, among her numerous allotment tenants, in Sussex, with the greatest advantage; and I have been much censured by Monsieur Valcourt a distinguished French Agriculturist, for not strongly recommending it in the first editions of this pamphlet.

9thly. In all wet lands, and where the clay is retentive, the ridges should be narrow, which may, indeed, be almost laid down as a general rule, in a climate so moist as this; but where the land is sufficiently dry, the broad ridge is preferable. And when land has been thoroughly drained and subsoiled, no furrow of any kind is considered necessary—the land may be laid down quite flat, which occasions the crops to ripen more evenly, and saves much ground which would be lost in the furrows.

10thly. No hay or straw whatever should be sold off the farm. In England this is strictly forbidden by lease, and the tenant who did so would be supposed to have an intention of running away. If the cattle are house-fed, as here recommended, all the straw the farm can be made to produce will prove little enough; and for this reason, as soon as the farmer is in circumstances to enable him to do so, it would be his interest to slate his house and out buildings, which in the end would be found the cheapest roof, and would preserve, for the use of the farm, the large quantity of straw which is annually consumed in repairing the thatch.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MODE OF CULTIVATION, AT PRESENT IN USE, AS TO POTATOES, TURNIPS, FLAX, AND WHEAT,—ADVANTAGE OF LAYING ON LIME WITH THE POTATO CROP, AND GIVING HOUSE MANURE TO RAISE TURNIPS,—NECESSITY FOR STOPPING THE SPREAD OF RAGWEED, COLTSFOOT, AND THISTLES, BY MEANS OF THE SEED,—USE OF CHAFF AS AN ALTERATIVE FOR CATTLE.

HAVING laid down these general maxims, the propriety of which I think you cannot but admit, I should wish to lay before you some observations which have occurred to me in visiting your farms: the first I shall make is upon your mode of ploughing old lea for oats; when this is done, you form so many hinton by ploughing each ridge separately, that nearly a seventh part of the entire surface is stripped off the good soil, and when the crop comes up, you will see the braird confined almost exclusively to the middle of the ridge, where the good soil is gathered in, and though it afterwards spreads, still a very considerable loss arises. Now, if instead of ploughing each ridge by itself, you would take in six or eight, you would still preserve the land in the same form; but there would be only one hinton in the whole, in place of one for each ridge; so that the surface, not being deprived of the good soil, would give the crop evenly over its whole breadth. You should also observe, in all ploughing for grain, to be particularly careful to turn over the furrow slice, with such an inclination that the top exposed to view should as nearly as possible resemble a ridge-stone in appearance, by which means the furrow slices will pack close, so as to prevent any seed escaping, and the angle at top will afford sufficient mould for the harrow to turn over and cover the seed.

This inclination of the furrow slice is very material, and is produced partly by the shape of the mould board, and partly by the skill and judgment of the ploughman proportioning the *breadth*

properly to the *depth* of the furrow slice ; the *broad*er this is in proportion, the more flat the slice is left ; and the narrower it is, the more upright ; and the closer the coulter is adjusted to the sock, with a slight inclination to the left, the more perfect the angle or comb, as it is termed, will be at the top.

Next, as to your potato crop, which ought to follow your oat crop after lea,—your present mode of cultivation is either in ridges or drills: the advantage of the former is said to be, that the potatoes are of better quality, but it is generally admitted the produce is not so plentiful,—that it always requires a great deal more manure,—that the weeds cannot be so well eradicated, nor the ground so well fallowed, as it is by the latter,—and also that in dry seasons, any partial fall of rain runs off without reaching to the roots of the plants : on the other hand, in the drill way, the potatoes, generally speaking, are more plentiful, but they are not usually so dry, and in rainy seasons they are more liable to be injured by superabundant moisture. Now, a mixed system of cultivation appears to me likely to unite the advantages of *both*, and to be free from the disadvantages of *either* ; and I recommend, for this purpose, that you should throw your land into broad ridges, of twelve to fourteen feet, and then plant your potatoes* in regu-

* It appears, from a series of experiments given in the Second Edition of the *Encyclopædie Metropolitane*, that *drilled* potatoes yield the greatest produce when planted in drills thirty inches asunder.

The experiment seems to have been made with great care, the potatoes used were pink eyes, and the manure forty cart loads per acre, and fresh horse-dung was tried against rotten cow-dung. It deserves to be noticed, that the produce from the fresh horse-dung and rotten cow-dung was not equally affected by the spaces between the drills ; for example,

		Horse dung.		Cow dung.	
At 30 inches apart produce		68 boils per acre,		68 boils per acre.	
24	—	60	—	61	—
18	—	51	—	60	—
12	—	47	—	42	—

I believe the distance between the drills, ought to be regulated by the length of the stalk, which depends on the kind of potato and the strength of the manure, and that the drills ought not to be closer together than the length of the stalk ; this would generally give twenty-six to twenty-eight inches for the distance, and if highly manured fully thirty inches, except in such early kinds as ash, leaf, kidney, &c. which are dug before fully ripe.

Some opinion may perhaps have been expected as to the cause of the recent failures in the growth of this crop ; but I confess my self unable to account for

lar drills across them, slanting the course of the drill according to the lay of the land, so as just to give sufficient fall to the furrow to carry off any moisture that might be injurious, and at the same time retain as much as might be useful. It is evident that, in this way, in wet weather, the trench will prevent any water from lodging, and that, in dry seasons, the furrow receives the slightest shower, and conveys the moisture direct to the roots of the plants. The drill also, in this way, admits the use of the hoe and the scuffle, by a person standing in the trench, which cleans the ground with less trouble, and much better than it can be done by hand weeding. You are also enabled to mould up higher, which is a great object when those kinds are cultivated in which the increase *grows up the stalk*, as, in such cases, the higher you mould, the greater produce you have, and in digging out (as you know where to put the *spade*) there will not be seen so many potatoes cut,—but in any case, a *three or four pronged grape* is much preferable to the spade for this work. It appears to me, by following this plan, you would both gain in produce and save in manure, and your land would get better tillage, and be left in a cleaner state; and when the farmer has the command of a plough, there is nothing to prevent its being used in the preparation of the ground, marking out the place for the trench by a furrow; but where the ground has been furrow drained, the drills may be at once made with the plough, as, in that case, no injurious moisture can remain. In regard to the cultivation of this crop, I should also wish to recommend to you the practice of putting your manure in the ground, as opportunity offers, through the course of the winter, as soon as it is made, and leave for Spring only the work of dropping in seed at the back of the spade, which any boy or girl can do, by which means you will have the potato-setting over before, I may say, you are now in the habit of beginning to it. By following this prac-

it in any way; the treatment which now fails has been successfully practised, both in planting and preserving, for a century, without any bad consequences arising, and the uncertainty of the growth at present appears quite incapable of being explained.

I have suggested, at last Markethill meeting, that better seed might perhaps be obtained, by allowing a portion to remain undug in the ground, and this has been tried with success.

tice, there will be a prodigious saving in manure, as you may readily prove by making the experiment of putting out twenty loads, or any other particular quantity, of manure, then measure the ground it sufficiently covers, putting a similar quantity by itself, in a heap, letting it remain until the May following, and then measure how far it will go. I will venture to say, it will not manure half the space, and that the land manured at November will be found to give the best and *earliest* crop. Care, however, should be taken, during the dry weather in autumn, to clean ground of weeds; and it must be seen that the litter has been completely incorporated with the manure, so as to ensure a proper fermentation in the ground. In order that the potatoes shall be of good quality, it is very material that they should be fully ripe before the frost; to accomplish which, the planting ought to take place in the month of April. When the frost comes on, while the crop is in a growing state, the plants are killed before they arrive at maturity, and are consequently wet, and without nourishment. It is a great mistake to suppose, because potatoes planted late in May often give a more abundant produce, that the crop is, therefore, the most profitable. Many people say they will do well enough for feeding pigs and cattle, but a good dry potato is just as superior to a wet one, as food for your pig, as it is for yourselves; and if you put wet and dry into a basket together, the animal will soon show you that he knows the difference.

Next to the potato crop, which forms such a large portion of your own food, then comes the turnip crop, which affords the most wholesome food for your cattle; in regard to which, I must say that great inattention prevails. There are four things in the cultivation of turnips which you ought to be most particularly careful of. First, to have the ground in a finely pulverized state:* this is

* It sometime happens that severe frosts in June heave up the ground, and raise the roots of the young plant out of reach of the manure; the immediate consequence of which is, the sickly appearance of the crop. The drills should in this case be rolled without loss of time, to replace the plant firmly in the ground. When a roller cannot be obtained, a small round block may be substituted for the wheel of a wheel-barrow, and some stones being put in the box, let it be wheeled over the rows; or if this cannot be got, let two people, standing opposite each other, press down the earth with their feet. I have

much more easily accomplished by ploughing up the land roughly and deep before the frost than by any other means. Secondly, to force forward the young plants into rough leaf, in order to secure them against the ravages of the birds, that are apt to pick up the seeds just as they are bursting, and the attacks of the fly, which the crop is liable to until the rough leaf comes out. The best way to accomplish this, is to put out the manure in a heap in the field a few days before putting it into the drills, shaking it out very lightly, and if very dry, sprinkling a little water over it: this will produce new fermentation, and when it begins to smoke, then is the time to put it immediately into the drills and cover it up, and sow the seed without delay.* The warmth thus obtained will force the plant into rough leaf in the course of forty-eight hours; whereas, if you put the dung in cold, (it being generally what is old and well rotted that is used,) the fermentation is slow, and the plant will not be out of danger perhaps for a week. There is nothing more effectual to accelerate the growth of the young plants than the mixture of a little guano with the farm-yard manure. Thirdly, to keep the ground clean of weeds: this should be done by cleaning the land *before* the turnips are sown, as much as possible, and watching their growth afterwards, and by the scuffle or horse-hoe, cut them off before they can choke up the crop. Fourthly, to keep the ground constantly loose and open about the plants, by stirring the ground between the drills in dry weather. It is quite extraordinary the universal prejudice that exists against stirring the ground between the drills in dry weather, in summer, which, it is said, lets the heat more easily penetrate the earth; now, the very reverse of this is the case,—the oftener the ground is stirred, the less it will be affected by the heat.† Land, in a pulverized state, imbibes the dew and damp of seen crops recovered by these means, which in a few days would have entirely withered away.

* When a bad ploughman makes his drill in the first instance crooked, he sometimes strives to remedy the defect in covering in the manure. This will help the look of the furrow, but it puts the top of the drill off the top of the manure, and the crop misses, without the reason being perceivable.

† It is a fact well known, that drill crops in a sandy soil are much less injured by long continued dry weather than those in clay soil. What is the reason of this? Is it not that the nature of the soil keeps the ground about the

the night, the exhalation of which, by the warmth of the following day, produces a moisture round the plants, which nourishes and invigorates them in a most remarkable degree; whereas, if left unmoved, it often, particularly in clay land, gets baked so hard, that no plant can thrive in it. Let the experiment be made in a plot of cabbages, and dig carefully between the rows at one side, and compare them with the others that are left untouched, and you will soon see the difference; in fact, if you will take the trouble to observe a drill of cabbages, when the earth is first turned up after long parching weather, you will perceive, before it has been done two hours, that the leaves have assumed a more lively colour, and will look more vigorous than they did before; and you may rest assured that, in dry weather, every drill crop is improved by having the soil turned up as often as practicable, provided you do not disturb the roots of the plants.*

The flax crop next seems to claim attention. This was once the crop perhaps of the greatest importance to the North of Ireland; but the introduction of spinning mills in England having almost entirely destroyed hand-spinning, which had afforded a market for the home growth, remunerating prices could no longer be obtained, the spinning mills on the east coast of England finding it more advantageous to procure their supply from Russia and Holland.

The necessary result has been, that from the period alluded to until the year 1834, this valuable crop has been nearly lost to this country. About this latter period, several spinning mills were erected in the neighbourhood of Belfast, by which means this

plants loose and open? Does not this point out that artificial means must be taken to keep clay loose and open also, in order to prevent injury from the drought; and this can only be done by ploughing or digging the land before the frost comes on, which will pulverize it effectually; and afterwards, when the crops have been sown, when dry weather comes on, to turn it frequently, in order to prevent its being baked into a flag by the heat of the sun. With this mode of cultivation, clay land, in a dry season, will produce one-half more potatoes; and without it, scarce any crop of turnips can be expected at all in such soils.

* A small implement made with three iron teeth, curved like the fingers of the hand, is a most useful instrument to loosen the top of the drills between the plants, and any child can use it.

market for flax was brought nearer to the Irish grower, and farther from the foreigner ; and from this cause, the cultivation of flax has again become very extensive, and where it happens to be of fine quality, so as to compete with what is imported from Holland, there is no crop so remunerative : but this is seldom the case ; and where the quality only comes into competition with the importations from Russia, the farmer is in general very badly paid. The great profit, however, made by a *fine* crop, tempts many to sow flaxseed too extensively, which tends to lessen the stock from the want of straw ; and in all cases, where any reduction in this respect takes place, I feel quite certain the farmer suffers a loss, in place of making a profit by its cultivation.

The great complaint made against its extensive cultivation is, that it leaves nothing behind in the way of straw for manure ; but I am well convinced if the practice was adopted of watering the flax ground with the water in which the crop had been steeped, it would enable the land to give any other crop in succession, or would secure a most abundant crop of clover, (which should always be sowed with it,) and a luxuriant crop of wheat afterwards ; this practice being pursued, it might be grown to a very considerable extent without injury to the soil, should any change of circumstances again enhance the price. But to get this accomplished, the winter vetches must be sowed early in September, and well manured, or they will not cut soon enough.

The next thing I wish to remark upon, is your mode of proceeding in the cultivation of wheat. This is generally grown upon the potato land, and you have hitherto been afraid to *harrow in clover and grass-seed upon the growing crop* in spring, for fear of injuring it. *This practice*, though heretofore almost unknown to you, is of infinite service to any winter crop, by breaking the crust formed on the ground by the heavy rains, and opens the surface to the influence of the atmosphere, at the same time earthing up the plants, which being rolled * in the course of a few days, will afterwards grow with double vigour. And by not doing this you are driven to the necessity, most commonly, of putting in a crop of oats or flax after the wheat, and

* Take care not to roll until the crop rises after the harrowing.

to take two severe crops in succession, which is contrary to the fourth rule laid down. Your land thus becomes exhausted, and as you have not (according to your present mode of feeding your cattle) manure to potato the whole of it again, there is no alternative left you but to let it out to rest (as you term it); in which state it remains worth little or nothing, perhaps for several years, before you can get manure to spare to bring it again into cultivation; whereas, if it had been sowed with clover and grass seed, the practice of house-feeding, which this would enable you to have adopted, would always supply you, as I have elsewhere observed, with plenty of manure when required.

Those who, from not paying attention to these considerations, have not put in clover with their wheat, should, nevertheless, upon no account, put in oats: let them sow Italian rye-grass or a crop of vetches, which will leave the ground in a fine state for either oats or barley, and then it ought to be turned to potatoes or turnips, and undergo a new course of cropping. I recommend this more particularly, as it keeps one-fourth of the land always in clover and vetches or Italian rye-grass, by which means, due provision is made for the accumulation of house-manure; for it cannot be too often urged upon your attention, that lime must not be applied, year after year, to the same land. Many of you think, from witnessing its first effects, that you can always have recourse to it with the same success; but in this you will most assuredly be disappointed, and if persisted in, will bring your ground into such a state that it will produce nothing,—once in six or seven years is sufficient to apply it with advantage, but it never will produce the same effect as at first.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that when you first begin to *lime*,* you should raise your potatoes upon it and make use of the house-manure, which this leaves at your disposal, to raise turnips or mangel-wurtzel for house-feeding; and increase your stock of cattle to the utmost which this plan will enable you to keep, setting it down for certain, that you ought to have, at

* It is said, that if hot lime is slacked with pickle, the salt combining with the lime forms a more beneficial manure than it would be if applied in the common way.

least, one cow for every three acres* of arable land, as being the *smallest* stock which will enable you to keep your land in heart, when the resource of lime can no longer be looked to; if this is not kept in view, from the very outset, you will find you cannot manure the one-fourth of your farm every year, and you will, therefore, be thrown out of the rotation,—the land will be exhausted and left out to rest, as formerly; and as it gets poor you will get poor yourselves, and having no longer the relief of lime to fall back upon, your case will become worse than what it is at present: but *now*, by lending you lime, I have no doubt of making you comfortable and independent, if you are only industrious and willing to follow the instructions given you; otherwise, this resource is lost to you, and I do not see what other can be made available for your restoration.

From this digression I return to another mode in use of cultivating the wheat crop, which is sowing it after a fallow,—the nature and object of which operation you seem to me, in general, but imperfectly to understand. It would appear, from the practice of many, that they considered the great object of so many ploughings was merely to pulverize the ground, and if they accomplished that, by giving three or four ploughings in quick succession, nothing more was to be desired, without taking into account that the principle of this operation is built upon this circumstance—that in the course of a certain number of years' cultivation, almost all lands will accumulate a certain stock of the seeds of a variety of weeds, which, being shed upon the surface, have, from time to time, been turned down by the plough, out of the reach of vegetation, where they will be preserved for almost any length of time, until they are again brought within the influence

* I calculate that the milk and butter of a cow will pay the rent of three acres of land of average quality; and if she can be supported upon half an acre there will be then two and a half acres out of every three, rent free for you to make the most of, with plenty of manure to cultivate them, besides any profit that may be derived from pigs, poultry, &c.; and it is from fully considering this, that I have repeatedly asserted that every tenant on these estates might, if they followed the instructions given them, have their potatoes, their grain, and their pork for themselves, in place of selling the two latter to pay their rent, as they have heretofore in many cases been obliged to do.—(See sundry declarations in Appendix upon this subject.)

of the atmosphere, which will immediately cause them to grow. The great object, therefore, of the fallow is, by repeated ploughings, to bring, in succession, every particle of the soil into contact with the air, and by allowing each crop of weeds to vegetate, and then ploughing them down and bringing up another portion to be served in the same way, completely to free the land from the seeds so accumulated, which can in no other way be effectually done, as they must be allowed to grow before they can be destroyed. It is manifest, therefore, that time must be given between the ploughings to let the seeds spring up, and if this time is not allowed, the seeds are again turned down until a succeeding ploughing may restore them to light and life; this, therefore, should never be lost sight of. The plan, however, of raising wheat after fallow is not very suitable to a small farmer, who can seldom bear to lose a year of his land; but it may be adopted in the outset with advantage, for the purpose of cleaning his ground, and enabling him to get into a better system; and it must be admitted that the crop of wheat, after fallow, is very superior, both in quantity and quality, to any other, and will sell perhaps a shilling per cwt. higher than the produce of the same seed sowed on potato land. Before turning to any other subject, I wish to make one further observation upon the wheat crop, which is, that you, I may say almost universally, let it stand until it is over-ripe* which thickens the skin and spoils both the appearance and quality of the grain. The rule laid down in Scotland to know when wheat is fit to be cut down, is to take a few grains and squeeze them between your finger and thumb, and if there is no milky fluid proceeding from them, the crop ought to be cut, no matter what the appearance of the straw may be.†

* This observation extends also to oats, particularly the potato oat, which will fully ripen in the stook, and the danger of loss by a shake will be avoided.

† It may not be amiss here to remark, that where any smut may appear in the wheat crop, the grain should be separated from the straw by lashing it, as it is termed, which is striking the heads against a sharp board or rail—by this means the dust flies off without being mixed up with the grain, which the operation of threshing is sure to do—the difference in the appearance of the produce, under the two modes of management, will not be less than from one to two shillings per cwt. according to the degree in which the crop has been affected.

Another observation I have made, in going through your farms, is the very little care taken to prevent the spreading of the destructive weed called *coltsfoot*. This is the first plant that comes into flower in spring; you will see the blossom, in the land where it grows, in the month of March, before a leaf is visible, and, in the course of a month or six weeks, whilst the ground is still red, it appears with a white tuft of down, on examining which, you will find a seed attached to each particle, by which it is carried for miles over the country at that season, when the ground is ready prepared for its reception. It is by the sowing of the seed in this way that this weed is propagated, for it makes but slow progress by the root, however difficult it may be to eradicate it when it has once got hold of the ground. This weed also appears to me to grow spontaneously, where the practice of over-liming, or burning the surface to make ashes, prevails. The most effectual way of banishing it, is to pull up after harvest, wherever you see the leaf on the ground, as much of the root as can be got out; you will find at the end from whence the leaf grows two or three young buds, from which the flower proceeds in spring, and by pulling them the flower and seed are prevented; attention to this and pulling also any blossoms arising in spring, will soon clear the land of this most hurtful weed.

There is another weed which I likewise see doing a great deal of mischief—I mean *ragweed*. The quantity of nourishment it draws from the ground is shown by this, that it will not grow upon bad land. In regard to it, a most ridiculous notion prevails, which I have frequently found people possessed of, who ought to know better—namely, that all the nourishment it has extracted from the soil in its growth, is again returned to it in its decay, or in other words, that after ripening the seed, the sap descends and enriches the earth, which is, therefore, left nothing the worse.* I see, also,

* The absurdity of this idea reminds me of having been once very urgent with a man to drain part of his farm, which I saw was actually good for nothing, from the neglect of it; and what do you think was the reason assigned for not wishing to do so? It was this—that “if he made drains in his land, all the fat would run away.” You may perhaps laugh at this man’s absurdity; but the idea that the nourishment extracted by the growth of a plant and the ripening of the seed, can ever descend through the dry stalk.

the cutting down thistles wholly unattended to, and the seed allowed to scatter with the most perfect indifference. In England, a farmer has been known to bring an action against his neighbour for not cutting down the thistles on his farm, and he recovered damages without difficulty. I wish most sincerely, that here, where people seem to be as litigious as in any part of the world, some one would set an example of punishing such wanton neglect as takes place with regard to all the weeds I have alluded to. Thistles are only biennial plants, and therefore, if cut down for two successive years, the supply of seed would be destroyed. I see people employed for whole days pulling up these out of their crops, when half an hour's labour, in cutting down the parent stocks, would have prevented the young growth from ever having come into existence. Every one who has ever travelled through Ireland at the time of harvest, must have been struck by the manner in which dockens are left standing as if it was an object of the most particular importance to preserve them, and permit the seed to be ripened. Besides the weeds just mentioned, there are others scarcely less injurious; such as the yellow flowering weed, known in this country by the name of prussia, but is I think more properly called corn charlock. Also the corn marigold and wild poppy. All these are seldom seen except in land exhausted by successive corn crops. When the land is in this state it seems to produce them naturally, for they are never seen where a proper rotation of crop is pursued. I believe they are all annuals; and if you will pay attention you will find they are rarely seen to grow to any great extent in the first crop, after the manure, nor after vetches or clover; both of which crops leave the ground in *good heart*. When this is the case, the vigorous growth of the crop chokes these weeds, and they are soon banished; but when the ground is poor, the weeds choke the crop, and get almost entire possession of the land.

There is another matter in which I have also observed great

and be discharged again by the roots for the enriching of the soil, is an absurdity fully as great, if not greater, than the notion of the poor man alluded to, who, although you may pity his ignorance, had just as high an opinion of his own judgment in regard to the effect of the drain, as you can possibly have in regard to the ragweed.

ignorance and inattention shown,—that is, in your allowing the chaff of your corn crops to be lost. You will say, perhaps, there can be no nourishment in chaff, and why should we trouble ourselves in that case about it; and it is very true there can be very little actual nourishment in chaff, but there is a great deal of use in it, notwithstanding, which you may soon perceive, if you will consider that when your cow is confined to dry hay or straw in winter after the juicy rich grass of summer, the change of food immediately affects her habit of body,—the dung gets dry,—the coat stares,—and from the costive state of the bowels, without any suspicion on your part, diseases originate which often end in the death of the animal, and may perhaps tend thereby to your own entire ruin. Now, the chaff which you throw away is the very best remedy against this evil, and when well boiled with some potatoes mashed down, and some seeds or bran mixed, to make it palatable, a bushel full given in this way, night and morning, will open the bowels, make the skin look healthy, and increase the quantity of milk beyond your most sanguine expectations. When chaff cannot be had, chopped hay or straw may be substituted, a machine for cutting which may be bought for about thirty shillings. The mixture should be made of such a consistence as to be easily stirred about with the hand,—a greater quantity of potatoes may be given with advantage, in this way, than in any other, but they must be boiled separately, as potato water is always injurious: the mixture is improved by some Swedish turnips, which may be boiled with the chaff;* but where turnips are given in quantity, they will of themselves open the bowels sufficiently.†

* See Mr. Scott's account in Appendix.

† Another useful article which I see going to waste is the seed of your flax. If you were to stook up your flax like any other crop, and delay watering it until spring, you might save the seed without the slightest difficulty. It is said, however, that the flax will not be so fine and silky in this way; the seed however generally pays from £8 to £10 an acre, which is equal to most other crops, and the flax remains over and above; but with a little trouble it may be saved, without that delay, by following the plan pointed out to you some years ago by the Linen Board; but if you do not choose to take that trouble, let the seed be at any rate taken off by rippling, and made use of as is practised in Scotland, for the rearing of calves. The seed, when boiled, forms a rich and nourishing drink, upon which, mixed with a little skim-milk, calves will thrive

In alluding to the loss you expose yourselves to by negligence and inattention to the foregoing respects, I cannot allow myself to pass over what you lose by the manifest neglect of the instructions given in the fifth rule, as to the management of your manure. When I published the first edition of this address, I certainly did expect that a matter of such importance would have met with *universal* attention ; and yet I am sorry to observe, that at the present day *I see many* instances of a total disregard to what is so plainly your advantage to attend to. It would seem to me some of you have so little understanding, that you suppose if you have a certain *bulk* of manure, you have all you can desire, and that the quality or strength of it is of no importance whatever,—never considering that the strength and richness of your manure is soluble in water ; and if you allow it to be drenched time after time by floods of rain running through it, there will only be dross and refuse left behind. If you keep the manure from being thus injured, and throw back the seepage, and prevent the evaporation, as directed in the fifth rule, you will preserve it in all its original strength, as it comes from the cow-house ; but as an example may perhaps bring this before you in a stronger point of view than in any other way I can put it, let me suppose that some of you should purchase a little tea at the grocer's,—as long as you keep it dry and shut up from the weather, it will preserve its original strength, even for years ; but when you put it into a tea-pot and pour water on it three or four times, the strength is all gone, and your tea becomes, I may say, dead, useless matter. It is just so with your manure. I see it often placed in such situations, that the rain water from your house and offices, and the seepage from the higher grounds, all run through it ; thus every shower floods it day after day, carrying off always some part of the strength, until at length it is left as dead and as useless as the leaves thrown out of the tea-pot. Surely no man in his senses will persist any longer in such gross mismanage-

as well as upon any food whatever, except running them on the cow ; and it is actually prejudicial to the colour of the flax, if you do not take it off before steeping. If the wetness of the weather should prevent you drying the bolls with facility, a slight drying upon a kiln will at once do the business, and ensure their keeping safe until required for use ; or will enable you to grind the whole into meal.

ment. If you were to observe a man quietly stand by and *see his potatoes destroyed*, which were to be the chief support of himself and his family, you would say he was either mad or a downright idiot ; and if this would be your opinion of *him*, what can you think of *yourselves* when you stand by and daily look on at the destruction of that manure by which *your potatoes are to be produced* ?

CHAPTER V.

ERRONEOUS OPINIONS AS TO LAND EMPLOYED IN RAISING FOOD FOR CATTLE—DIFFERENT OPINIONS AS TO VALUE OF TURNIPS COMPARED WITH POTATOES—REASONS FOR PREFERRED FORMER FOR THE USE OF SMALL FARMERS—LAND TO BE APPLIED TO WHAT WILL PRODUCE THE MOST MONEY—GREAT RETURN FROM BUYING POOR SPRINGERS—OBJECTIONS TO CONTINUAL TILLAGE ANSWERED—INCREASED EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES AND ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY THEREBY—NO ONE TO BE DISCOURAGED FROM COMMENCING, HOWEVER POOR.

WERE I to allude to every subject which might appear worthy of observation, the length of this address would greatly exceed that to which I propose to confine myself; but I cannot help further remarking, that farmers in this country are apt to judge erroneously in regard to the value of such crops as turnips and mangel wurzel, and other food for cattle, upon this principle, that they are not saleable in the market, and they give an undue preference to potatoes, on account of the money which they can almost in every season command for them. I am far from wishing to detract from the value of potatoes, and the great advantage which arises from their being adapted to the food of both man and beast; but this very circumstance generally occasions their being *sold*, and thus the farm is robbed of the manure, and the future produce curtailed, for the temporary object of raising, perhaps, a trifling sum of money, though the farmer might, in the end, have even made more by *fattening* stock with them (in which respect many prefer them to any other crop,) and have had, in this way, the manure besides. But, if a farmer has plenty of *turnips* and *mangel wurzel*, he is not tempted to misapply them; and they are, therefore, turned to the purpose for which they were intended; and if he has more than is required for that purpose, he buys cattle lean and sells them fat,—or he purchases them in good condition, at November, when beef is cheap, and

holds them over for a market in spring, when it is dear,—or he buys springers in March or April, at a low price, when fodder is scarce, and sells them at May, when they are near their calving, and grass is plenty. In all cases he is sure of a good profit, in money, besides what he makes by manure, which is always most valuable; and both these crops have the advantage of being used raw; whereas, potatoés ought, when given to cattle, to be half boiled, which consumes a great deal of fuel, if used on any great scale. It is a disputed point whether turnips or potatoes are the most beneficial crop,* and great difference of opinion exists among persons holding large clay land farms, where carting off the turnips poaches the ground; and also among those who make a trade of fattening cattle upon a large scale, who have, in several instances, preferred the latter; but, whatever idea the large farmer or the cattle-feeder may entertain, it appears to me, there can be

* There is a very general complaint against turnips, that they give a bad taste to the butter—but this is not necessarily the case.

The fact is, turnipmilk will not keep as long as grass milk, but gets rancid; and this is increased by the practice of keeping the churn near the fire in winter, which is sometimes done. The milk, on the contrary, should be kept cool, and warmed when churning by as much boiling water as it will bear. When yellow turnips are used, the butter will be nevertheless a good colour; but if wanted with more of a yellow shade, dairy-maids use grated carrot in a cloth, wet with boiling water, and squeeze it into the churn. As the milk does not keep, it is of great importance to churn often, at least twice, and if possible, three times a week, so that it cannot be let stand for cream, but churned whole. Where so frequent churning is impossible, it is useful to add one-eighth part of boiling water to the milk as it comes from the cow, and cover it over with a double cloth, which prevents the heat escaping, and imbibes the steam which seems to carry off with it the peculiar flavour which the turnip would otherwise communicate—but under any management much will always depends on the cleanliness and attention of the dairy-maid. As a means of enabling people to churn often, and thereby get rid of the turnip taste, I have lately introduced the French churn invented by Mr. Valcourt, which can be made of so small a size that the owner of a single cow may churn three times in the week. To dissolve saltpetre in water, and put a glass full of the liquid into the pail, before milking, takes away the taste also in a great degree,—but there is nothing effectual but frequent churning, and the milk may be strained in a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to ripen it more quickly.

but one opinion upon the superiority of the turnip crop, as regards the *small farmer*.* In the first place, the saving of fuel, to which I have already alluded, is a most material recommendation. Likewise the late period of the year at which they can be sowed, which admits of their succeeding rape, winter vetches, rye-grass, annual clover, or early cabbage. The Malta turnip and white globe may be sown at any time in July, with the prospect of a full crop, and if the season turns out favourable, with plenty of manure and good cultivation, a good crop of yellow bullock and dales hybred may be obtained. Thus, it is clear that three crops may be obtained in two years, turnips being one; besides this, it is to be considered that the principal use of the turnip crop to the small farmer, is the support of his regular stock, and the supply of milk and manure. Now, a stone of turnips will yield as much

* Richard Lloyd, Esq. states as follows in a Treatise on Agriculture lately published by him:—The early Dutch garden turnips is by no means an unprofitable root; my breadth of land in vetches last year being very limited, I reserved them all for my horses. In consequence I sowed half an acre of the early Dutch in March; I commenced taken them up in July, and, first steaming them, served them without any other food to eighteen newly weaned pigs, and also to three breeding sows and a boar: they lasted until the end of October, when my other turnips were ready to supply their place. On the 23d of the following November I sold the eighteen pigs as stores for £23, which had consumed very little more than the produce of half an acre, and left behind them several cart-loads of very rich manure. Their condition as stores was remarkably good, and they were never out of confinement until they went to the fair: the price on pigs at that time was high, but had it been considerably lower they would have paid well. I have mentioned this circumstance as a substitute for vetches, and it is well worth any man's consideration and adoption. I should recommend vetches in preference, there being much less trouble attending them; but to have a certain quantity of both would be most advisable. This year my pigs will have no other food than vetches as long as they last. It may be observed here, that if a farmer is very desirous of trying two crops in one year, he could not adopt a better or surer plan, than by sowing the early Dutch turnip in March, and early in July, putting in spring vetches after them, the vetches would be consumed in October, and wheat might succeed them, but the land must be of good quality and the turnips well manured for to accomplish this. It would appear to me, however, that there could not be a good crop of vetches in this climate, and I should prefer planting Scotch kail or cabbages, as the turnips were removed; or they might be planted between the drills even before removal.

milk and manure as a stone of potatoes, and the same land will yield five stone of the former, at least, for one of the latter. Again, when they are applied to fattening, and compared with potatoes sold in the market, (which is the usual mode of disposing of them by small farmers,) it must not be forgot, that the expense and loss of time in driving a fat cow to a fair, is nothing compared to the labour of attending the market with a horse and cart, day after day, to sell a quantity of potatoes, when both the farmer and his horse might be most advantageously employed at home in the business of the farm, and that, in the former case, he gets his money *in a lump*, whereas the potato-seller receives payment in small sums, which, perhaps, may be frittered away before it accumulates to any amount.*

It should also not be overlooked, that even if only half the potatoes were planted which the family might require, in order to make room for such crops as would produce food for one or more cows, the value of the milk which would be thus obtained would

* The force of these arguments appear to me still stronger now than when originally written, for the experience of 1835 has shown that the wheat produced has so far exceeded the demand, that the price fell so low as to make it a losing crop to the farmer; although formerly it was that upon which he most relied to make up his rent. This was so generally the case, that the land was turned to the growth of Oats and barley to such an extent that, with the aid of but an indifferent harvest, the quantity of wheat has been so reduced as to restore the price to a remunerating rate, but I have no doubt that from the improvement of agriculture, more grain of all kinds will be raised in average seasons than there will be found consumption for at profitable prices. If this be a true view of the case, it is quite evident that you should turn your chief attention to cattle crops. It appears clear in ordinary cases we can do without any importation of foreign grain, but we have never yet been able to do without an importation of foreign butter, which, on the contrary, has been annually increasing. This shows what is most wanted, and what is most wanted will always pay him best who has it to sell; and accordingly, you will find on calculation, that an acre of clover and rye-grass, if applied to house feeding, will yield you, upon an average, a larger return in the value of the milk and butter it will give, than any average produce from grain, the gain upon which latter I fear will yearly become less until the quantity at market shall be reduced by turning a larger portion of the soil to flax, hemp, butter, fallow, &c. which might easily be done by the Legislature giving those crops the same protection as grain now enjoys.

buy more than twice the quantity of potatoes which the ground taken would have produced ; and where there was little land, it might be very profitable farming to plant only early potatoes where there was a *good market at hand*, to sell the whole off in the end of July, and sow the land with rape and stubble turnips, for winter and spring feeding. The value of an early crop of potatoes is very often superior to a late one, and the owner would have the money to lay in his supply in November, and would have, besides, all the winter and spring feeding, and the milk and manure which the after crop would yield. A judicious farmer should not consider himself bound to raise the potatoes he will consume himself on his own farm. His object ought to be to manage his land in such a way as to produce him *most money*, which will always supply him with what he may want.

Acting upon *this* principle, it appears to me that the man who cultivates green crops largely, and is able to buy extra stock when wanted to consume them, will make more of his farm than in any other way. For example, suppose an acre of rape put in after winter bere or spring vetches, the land to be well manured and the plants dibbled in by the second week in August, it will be ready to cut to great advantage when the clover fails in the middle of October, and would enable the owner to pay himself well by vealing calves, after which it will be ready to cut again in April following, and will feed ten to fifteen head of cattle for a month or five weeks :* and supposing that springers have been laid in in low condition to calve about the first week in May, they will by that time be so much improved, and being also just ready to calve, they will sell at an advance of 25s. to 30s. each. But to take every thing at the lowest, say eight cows sold at 25s. profit amounts to £10, leaving the ground and the manure ready for turnips, an acre of which will fatten four head of ordinary sized cattle, which should yield a profit of £3 to £4 per head, but calculated at 50s. will produce £10 more ; that is £20 gained by the acre, without calculating any thing on the October cutting, which is worth £5 an acre more, leaving the land in good heart for sowing barley and clover ; or he

* The cutting in October prevents the crop in April being so heavy as it otherwise would be, or it would do more than this, if let come into blossom without previous cutting.

might put in spring vetches, and after feeding them off in the same way, prepare the ground for wheat. Now, after making the largest allowance for seed and labour, and some hay for the cattle when fattening, the manure being supposed to pay for the straw, it is evident there will be more clear profit remaining than any single crop would produce; and, of course, if a man has money to deal in this way, it will be his interest to do so, and with the money so gained buy the potatoes or other produce he may require. I have selected as an instance a crop of rape, to begin with, as it comes in earliest, and cattle generally give a larger profit laid in about the end of March or beginning of April, than at any other season. Mr. William Dougan of Lisdrumcher, has followed this plan this last season, and has realized a much larger profit; but at all seasons, springers bought in poor, and well fed for a month or five weeks, and sold when ready to calve, are sure to leave a handsome profit, perhaps more than vealing calves, as recommended in October. But the benefit of having a large supply of rape, Swedish turnips* or mangel wurzel, for spring, is also of great advantage where there are large grazing farms, as it enables the stock to be kept in the straw-yard until the grass rises, which, by the shelter it affords, draws up a succession of young shoots, and produces a growth of grass that cannot be eaten down by the stock, which would have been half starved upon the same ground if they had been more early turned out upon it. Some of you, however, may perhaps say, as I have often heard it urged, that your land would not bear this constant turning and ploughing for so many crops in succession. But there seems to be a great mistake in this opinion. If repeated ploughing was to do the land so much injury, how does it happen that it produces such crops after a fallow, when it has been ploughed perhaps five times, with scarcely any intermission?—The truth is, that it is not the constant *ploughing* but it is the constant grain crops you put in when you do *plough*,

* It is a singular distinction between the Swedish turnip and all others, that it seems to suffer very little in the quality of the root by being allowed to stay in the ground and shoot up to seed, which gives a cutting like rape, and yet the root will afterwards remain sound and sappy, and fit for cattle feeding until the end of June. When this plan is pursued the ground should be afterward sown with late spring vetches, to cut in October or November.

that does the harm,* and you need have no fear whatever about hurting your land in that respect,† if you only pursue the proper rotation of crops, taking care to introduce vetches, Italian ryegrass, and clover, between your grain crops, which refreshes the land more *in one year* than lying out to rest in a poor state would do in three or four, as I have already said.

But others will be ready to complain of the great labour it will require to put in one crop after another in this way; and no doubt more labour will be required in this mode of cultivation, than if you kept half your farm constantly lying at rest. But is not the want of employment your constant complaint? and if the crop pays you, are you not better off working for yourselves on your own farms, than working for Lord Gosford or Colonel Close, into whose employment it seems to be such an object to gain admittance? That the extra crops you will in that case find yourselves possessed of will amply repay you for the extra labour you bestow on them, you need not doubt. Look to the case of James M'Donnell of Ballindaragh, who was one of the daily labourers at Gosford, whose farm was in such a neglected state that I directed his Lordship's steward to discharge him, and send him home to work for himself. It is now two years since, and at that time he was in the greatest poverty, without a four-footed animal in his possession. He thought he was turned to beggary when he was dismissed; but go to his place now, and you will find him with a

* It seems to me that the increased fertility of fallowed land is mainly attributable to that very turning which is sometimes complained of as an evil. By this, every part of the soil is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the effects of which in promoting fertility may be estimated by observing the barrenness which follows from excluding its influence. Examine the ground under the back of one of the newly levelled ditches, or what is called the seat of the ditch: now, when the ditch was originally made, this was the surface productive soil, and the stuff thrown out of the gripe to form the back was perfectly barren till. But now you will find the case exactly reversed,—what was then the fruitful surface soil is now rendered barren by being excluded, by the back of the ditch being heaped over it, from the action of the atmosphere, and the back, which was then barren, is now rendered fruitful by being exposed to it.

† So little cause is there to apprehend any impoverishment of the land, that I find on several farms this last year they have lost their clover by the luxuriance of their oat crop, and they will have to change to barley.

couple of cows, and one or two pigs, and every thing in a thriving state about him. It appears, therefore, his own farm paid him much better for his labour than he was paid for it at Gosford ; and every one who has land to work upon will find in like manner that he can earn more at home by raising extra crops thereon than all he can make by his working elsewhere. This last objection, therefore, should rather be considered an argument in favour of the plan proposed, than be given as an argument against it.*

I have thought it necessary to go into these particulars, because there are always people to be found ready to start objections to every thing which differs in any respect from what they have been accustomed to ; but to any one who takes the trouble seriously to consider the matter, the gain that may be made in the way I have just pointed out will be very evident ; and the only real objection I can see to its being more commonly acted on is this, that it requires more *capital* to lay in the extra stock required than I fear you are in general at present possessed of, *the want of which* will therefore oblige you to leave the profit to be made by dealing in cattle, in the manner I have been speaking of, *to others*, and to limit your own operations to the purchase and maintenance of the permanent stock suited to your holdings, which, as I have elsewhere said, should *never be less* than one cow to every three acres of arable land ; and when you have once attained to such a degree of prosperity as to be possessed of that stock, be assured there is nothing wanting but industry and sobriety to insure your future comfort and independence, and also such a gradual accumulation of property† as will enable you to provide for your children without applying to the miserable resource of dividing your farm (already perhaps too small) among them, thereby making paupers of your entire family ; and let no one be discouraged from commencing to raise green crops, if he has the means of doing so, by the consideration that

* This man has since, from his own misconduct, come to poverty and disgrace, after being in the prosperous way above stated.

† I do not know any considerable estate in the North of Ireland, in which the tenant will not be able to pay his rent by milk and butter, provided he house-feeds this amount of stock, thereby leaving to him his pigs, his poultry, and all his grain, flax, and potatoes, entirely to himself, which shows the practicability of the accumulation here spoken of in all ordinary cases.

he has not a cow to get the benefit of them. Supposing he is so poor as to be unable to buy a cow, still there are few people who have their health, and are inclined to be industrious, who cannot raise the price of one, two, or three young pigs, on which these crops will in a little time produce such an improvement, that, in the common course of things, before many months he will be enabled to purchase the cow he was in want of; which he would most likely not have been able to get in any other way. Vetches, clover, and cabbage, are excellent feeding for growing pigs, and would soon augment their value to the amount required; and if this plan of getting a cow should fail, he will seldom be disappointed (whilst the system of farming now in practice continues) in getting the use of a cow, for her keep, from those who have not sufficient food for their stock, by which arrangement he will have milk for his family and manure for his farm.

CHAPTER VI.

CASE OF SMALL FARMERS IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES—MODE OF RECOVERY POINTED OUT—CROPS ACCORDING TO OLD METHOD COMPARED WITH THOSE RECOMMENDED—OTHERS TO BE SUBSTITUTED ACCORDING TO CIRCUMSTANCES—IMPROVEMENT IN THE POWER OF ALL—OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

It is seldom that any one deserving the appellation of even a small farmer, is so very low in the world as not to have a cow of some sort; and the more common case is, that he is possessed of one at least of those useful animals. Let us suppose him, then, to have four acres of land and one cow, and that two acres are in grazing, or put out to rest, as it is termed; and of the remainder, half an acre is intended for potatoes, half an acre for first crop of oats on last year's potatoe ground, half an acre of second crop oats, and the remaining half acre third crop oats; which altogether make up the four acres; and, with a small garden, may not be considered to be an unfair representation of the general circumstances of the poorer class of small farmers. Now, if an industrious man, reduced to such a situation by bad health, or any other calamity, without capital, and without friends, was to ask me how he as a small farmer might contrive to extricate himself from his difficulties and retrieve his affairs—(and this is a question which, above all others, most vitally concerns the poor of Ireland)—I should answer by saying, if a small farmer means to live by his land, his first object ought to be to make every inch of that land as productive as its nature will admit of—and this can only be accomplished, (as I have stated in the commencement,) by having plenty of manure, and pursuing such a rotation of crops as shall prevent the ground from being ever exhausted. Various methods may be taken by him to arrive at this, according to his particular resources and the circumstances of his farm; but, under any state of things,

he must keep in mind the fixed maxims of farming already enumerated. By reference to these, he will, in the first place, see that wherever he intends to put out his manure, the land should previously be effectually drained; and likewise that the weeds should, as far as possible, be eradicated before putting in his crop. If these directions are not attended to, a cold wet subsoil will destroy more than half the strength of the manure, and half the remainder will perhaps go to nourish the weeds, in place of the crop he intended it for. The next thing he will see pointed out, is to provide for the increase of his manure, by preparing the means of feeding his cow in the house, and to refresh his land by a change of crop. It is from want of attention to these points, the returns from his farm have been heretofore so much reduced, that he has been kept struggling in poverty, when, with *less* labour and *more* skill, he might have been living comfortably. But as an example will make every thing more intelligible, I should be inclined to recommend him, as one mode of carrying the rules laid down into practice, (draining and cleaning his land being always attended to in the first instance,) to sow clover and grass-seed with his first grain crop, as a provision for house-feeding his cow the *following year*; and he must begin early and put in kail or cabbage into his potato ridges, and sow a succession of vetches on the stubble of his last year's potato land oats, to serve as feeding for the present. If there should be any overplus after feeding his cow, and that he should not be able to buy pigs to consume it, he may let such part stand for seed, the produce of which will generally be more valuable than any second crop of oats, and the straw from it will be found much superior to oat straw, as fodder, and contribute to the support of his cow in winter. He will further observe, by the fourth rule, that the manure for his green crops, such as potatoes, turnips, &c., should be put out upon that part which has been exhausted by grain, therefore let it be given to the stubble of last year's second and third crop of oats; and by attending to fifth, sixth, and seventh rules, let him take care not to have any of his land or manure wasted; and, by burning the backs of the old ditches desired to be levelled, he will obtain such a quantity of ashes as will enable him, with his other manure, to sow half an acre of turnips and an entire acre of potatoes, in place of the half acre, as formerly sup-

posed. By this means, he will be able to bring in half an acre of the poorest part of the grazing, the remaining one and a half acres of which may be used for the support of his cow, until the vetches become fit for cutting, when, if he has any ashes remaining, or as far as the summer manure will cover, the grazing may be broken up and prepared for rape, or fallowed. Supposing these matters to have been conducted upon this plan, when the turnips become ready for use, it will be practicable for him to fatten his cow, and sell her for a price that will enable him to make up the price of two lean ones, or at least to add a heifer to his stock. One rood of turnips is calculated to fatten a cow of moderate size, that has been well fed in summer, which his would have been on the vetches; therefore, he would have remaining still one rood of turnips, the curled kail, and what rape he might have got sown, to enable him to support the two cows thus supposed to be bought for the remainder of the year, until the clover would be fit for use, which was formerly directed to be sown.

In considering the foregoing, I do not see any extra outlay which can be said to render this commencement impracticable, nor any reason to suppose that the person's means of paying his rent will be in any manner curtailed; on the contrary, it appears to me that, besides the additional half acre of potatoes, the vetches substituted for the second crop of oats will produce, by the superior keep of the cow, in *milk* and *butter*, and rearing of pigs, more than double what an inferior crop of oats would be worth, and that by *these* articles alone, the entire rent of a four acre farm would, in common years, be paid, leaving the profit of the remainder of the farm to go entirely to the support of the family and the increase of the stock. But if it is clear from this statement that the farmer's circumstances the first year will not be *made worse*, it is still more clear that the second year they *must be made better*; for it is plain he will then have more than double his former quantity of manure (owing to the turnip feeding and the second cow) which, with the ashes of his remaining old ditches, will be fully sufficient to bring into cultivation all the remainder of the grazing land lying out to rest, which will now be made to yield him a valuable crop of potatoes and turnips, and he will have the manured land of last season, amounting to one and a half acres, in place of half an acre,

as formerly; besides all which, he will have as good a crop after the vetches as after his potatoes, and thus there will be no part whatever of the entire farm which will not be under profitable crop; and the clover, with what vetches he may think it necessary to sow, will supply him with the means of feeding his two cows in the house; by continuing which practice, he will have sufficient manure to keep his land constantly in good heart, and enable him to follow for the future any rotation of crops he may think proper. His circumstances being thus improved, I would recommend him as soon as possible to get his manured crops of potatoes and turnips sown adjoining to each other; and when he has accomplished in this way to manure the one fourth of his farm, then he of necessity will get into the four-course rotation, by putting the following year his manure on the next one-fourth, and so on until the whole farm is gone over when each crop following in succession the farm will present a regular appearance. If the clover and Italian rye-grass are kept a second year, then it will be what is termed a five-course rotation; and by constant top dressing, this may be done, and the produce admit of *house-feeding*; but on no account must *this* be laid aside, and if the land is not rich enough for this, the clover lea must be ploughed up according to the four-course rotation.

I think any one who will afford a few minutes' consideration to the foregoing, will be of opinion that a satisfactory answer has been given to the question proposed, and that, by a simple reference to the maxims laid down, a mode of recovery has been pointed out, which cannot fail to accomplish its object, having for its foundation principles which may be successfully applied to the circumstances of every such farm as the case supposed; and a more important case cannot well be submitted to the consideration of the friends of Ireland, in its present situation. The plan recommended has been selected as affording a clear and concise exemplification of the operation of the principles laid down, but it is not meant to be a prescribed course that every one should invariably follow; on the contrary, it may be changed and modified, in a variety of ways, according to the nature of the farm, which may call for the introduction of other crops. Thus cabbage, field peas, and beans, mangel-wurzel, and many other things which I have not taken

into account, may, in many cases, be found more desirable than those I have adopted. Where manure is scarce, kail and cabbage are particularly valuable; they will grow with great luxuriance upon the back of a new made ditch, without manure of any kind, which proves that nothing more is required to insure a crop than to turn up new earth, by deeply trenching the ground before the frost sets in. But in whatever way the object is accomplished, still the principle of house-feeding, and a rotation of crops, must be equally attended to. I am fully aware that a person whose resources enable him to buy lime or other manure,* may at once succeed in making his entire farm productive, without waiting for the slower process which, to his poorer neighbour, may be quite indispensable; but the person with such resources, although he may hold a small farm, does not fairly belong to the class of those by whom the question was supposed to be put, and the answer, therefore, seems properly restricted to the single object of showing all those to whom it was addressed, that they might get on by their own industry, without any outlay beyond the means they may be fairly supposed to possess, and that if they do not better their situation, it is not by reason of its being out of their power so to do: such being the case, persons so circumstanced, I trust, will not shut their eyes to what is so plainly for their advantage to see. If their farms should be somewhat larger than the case stated, it may perhaps take a little longer time to bring them round; but still the improvement will be progressive, and they will be encouraged as they proceed, by seeing that every step is not only attended with its own peculiar advantages, but likewise facilitates that which is to follow; and I therefore cannot but hope, that any among you, whose cases may resemble that which has been stated, may be induced to take what has been said into their most serious consideration, and to try the effect of the proposed change in their system of cultivation, notwithstanding the obstacles which may be started by those who are too indolent to exert themselves, or so much prejudiced in favour of old habits, as to think they cannot

* Since writing the above, the introduction of guano completely removes every difficulty, and the person who is able to borrow or purchase it, can render his land productive immediately.

be improved. Such people, among other objections, will perhaps say, if we follow this plan, according as the manure increases, our grazing will be broke up, which is always a sure provision for our cows, and then, if the clover and turnips fail, what is to become of us? The answer to which is, that there is little reason to apprehend any failure in the clover crop, if the land is properly prepared, in which a person well qualified will be appointed to instruct you; but if from bad seed, or any other cause, a failure should take place, it will not affect the rye-grass sown with it, which may be cut as soil; and as any such failure will be evident by the month of September, there will be full time to put in winter vetches, annual clover, and early cabbage or rape, to supply its place, and be ready for use before the rye-grass is consumed, and the succession of cabbages may be kept up until the succeeding crop of turnips is fully ripe, or spring vetches may be cultivated to any extent.* In the meantime, the land upon which the clover is supposed to have failed, is by no means lost; the rye-grass will be cut in ample time to dig up the ground and put it into turnips. It appears, therefore, there would be little cause for apprehension, even if such a failure did take place, and there is still less danger in regard to turnips, the different kinds of which may be sown from the middle of May (when the Swedish turnip is sown) to the end of July, at which late period the Malta and White Globe turnip will yield a full crop; so that if one sowing was to fail, it may be supplied by another of a different kind. Some inconvenience may, however, be felt, in case a failure should take place in a crop of Swedes, as they are relied upon for the latter part of the season; but this also may be guarded against, by sowing a sufficient quantity of rape to succeed the yellow Aberdeen, and yield food for the stock until the succeeding clover and rye-grass are ready for use. Others will tell you that it is an unnatural thing to confine cows to the house or straw-yard, and that they will give much more milk upon grass; and this is very true in *summer*, if the grass is good; the reverse, however, is the fact, even *then*, if the comparison is

* The Italian rye-grass lately introduced, seems by its rapid growth well qualified to make up for all deficiencies of this kind; and is most valuable to come in, in October, when the clover fails, for which purpose a portion of every farm ought always to be under this crop.—(See Appendix.)

made with such grazing as the small farmer's cow is usually turned out upon ; but in *winter*, a cow well fed and kept warm in the house, will give twice, or perhaps three times as much milk as what she will when turned out and exposed to cold and hunger and wet, upon the bare hills I often see them on ; and at that season of the year materially injuring the land, by poaching it with their feet, whilst wandering over it in search of food ; besides all which, it is to be taken into the argument, that the manure* will be saved, and that where a poor man now keeps *one* cow, he would, upon the plan of house-feeding, be able easily to keep *three*.†

All these objections, when they come to be considered, are easily confuted ; indeed, the people who make them, do it more as a cloak to cover their own slothfulness, than from any belief in the truth of what they advance ; for the case is so plain, and the benefit arising from feeding the cattle in the house, and having such an abundance of manure as to render the whole farm as rich as a garden, is so apparent, that no one can avoid being sensible of it.

* Mr. Cobbett estimates the quantity of manure which may be accumulated by the owner of one cow fed in the house, to be sufficient to manure one acre ; and in these calculations he is not bad authority : but I only calculate on its manuring three roods.

† Cattle fed upon Clover, either in the field or in the house (when it is given too soon after being cut) are liable to its fermenting in their stomach, which if not observed in time, will occasion their death. The usual remedy is to stab them in the side, in order to let the air escape : but this is no small injury to the animal, and the cure may be effected by putting down the throat an egg-shell full of tar, in which three or four drops of the spirits of turpentine has been mixed. Cattle getting too many raw potatoes are liable to the same complaint. Some garlic pounded and made into a ball with a little oatmeal and water will give relief in a very short time also, and no country man's garden ought to be without some garlic, were it only for this purpose.

CONCLUSION.

PRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT, AND EXPLAINING THE PLAN OF ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN—ADVANTAGE OF PLANTING TIMBER FOR FUEL—PRESENT STATE OF THE SMALL FARMER, AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY, CONTRASTED WITH WHAT THEY MIGHT BE—ANXIOUS DESIRE THAT THIS ADDRESS MAY BE ATTENDED WITH SOME GOOD EFFECTS.

THERE are nevertheless many well-meaning people such slaves to habit, and so little able to form a just estimate of what their own industry and exertion would enable them to accomplish, that they despair of surmounting the difficulties which surround them ; and it has often fallen to my lot to be told, with a perversity of reasoning not a little provoking, “that such a plan might do very well for the rich, but how could any poor man *afford* to farm his land in that way ? ” and, notwithstanding, it is evident the poor man can least of all *afford* to lose any gain which might be made by following a better system. He seldom thinks of even making an attempt at what appears to him so far beyond his utmost efforts ; whereas, if the attempt were made, scarcely any industrious man could fail of success. From a sincere desire to benefit all of you, but particularly those of this unfortunate class, who, under existing circumstances, seem likely to be deprived of their small holdings, if they do not hit upon some expedient so to better their condition, as to be no longer a disgrace to the properties they inhabit, I have endeavoured, in the foregoing Address, (as being the first step to improvement,) to convince you of the wretched plan you have been hitherto pursuing, and of the beneficial change which might soon be brought about by adopting some such alterations as I have been suggesting. In this I hope I have at least so far succeeded, as in some degree to weaken your attachments to old customs, and dispose you to follow such instructions as may be given to you ; and in order to set aside any excuses that might be made,

either on account of ignorance or inability, I have, with the concurrence of your landlords, engaged two Scotch farmers or agriculturists, for the purpose of giving the instructions you so much require. You will find them to be practical men, who have had experience of every kind of soil, and know how each should be treated. Their duty will be day after day to go in succession round every part of the estate, and, after minutely examining your different farms, they will point out to you how they are to be drained, cleaned, and prepared for the growth of green crops, so as to introduce the plan of house-feeding and accumulating of manure, which has been already insisted on. Thus your want of skill in the management of your land will at once be remedied; and then, to provide you with manure, (the want of which at present I am aware would incapacitate you from cultivating the crops recommended,) your landlords have kindly consented to lend such of you as may require assistance as much lime as will be sufficient to insure you as many potatoes as you may require for your families; on condition that the house manure you may be possessed of shall go to the other crops which the agriculturist may point out. Or you may have a loan of the guano manure lately brought into use, which will give you any quantity of turnips you may chuse without any farm yard manure whatever. Thus nothing will be wanting to the perfect cultivation of your farms but your own industry and that of your families; for the above-mentioned assistance will be continued to all such as show themselves deserving of it, until they are brought into a situation no longer to require it. My employers, therefore, I repeat, having gone to such expense and trouble to better the condition of the small farmers on their estates, and the benefits to be derived by following some better plan of cultivation being so evident to the commonest understanding, no one who, by his own want of industry, fails to take advantage of the assistance offered, can have just grounds of complaint, if the land which he refuses to cultivate is taken from him, and given to some of his more industrious neighbours, which will most assuredly be the case, when a fair time for making the experiment has been allowed.*

* He who leaves his land uncultivated, and not producing one half of what it ought to do, may not unaptly be addressed like the unfruitful tree in the pa-

I trust few will be found so blind to their own interests as to force their landlords to this painful alternative ; and it is with great pleasure I look forward to the prospect of seeing their estates peopled with a thriving tenantry, and covered with neat and respectable cottages, and the farms divided by hedge-rows of useful and ornamental timber, with underwood for fuel. *The cattle being kept from injuring these plantations* they would soon come to a luxuriant growth, and I am confident would not only yield a quantity of valuable timber, but also sufficient faggots to afford a cheerful fire in the winter's evening ; and if the farmer has a lease, and registers the trees planted, as here recommended, he may have, at the expiration of his tenure, even if the farm be a very small one, one hundred or two hundred trees, from twenty to forty years old, according to the duration of his lease, *well grown*, which they would be, if the cattle are home fed, and thus prevented from injuring them ; and these trees he cannot be prevented from selling at their full value ; and if his landlord even should turn him out, (which in such a case is not likely,) he would not have to go away empty handed ; and thus the *bank* of his ditch would be to him a *savings' bank*, the most economical and the most productive he could have recourse to.

When the present state of the small farmer is considered,—reduced as he often is to potatoes and salt, and perhaps even a scanty supply of these, with a house almost unfit for a human habitation, and suffering under a scarcity of both fire and clothing ; and then look forward to him in the enjoyment of the comforts of life, well fed, well clothed, and well lodged, with a cheerful fire on the hearth, and his fitch of bacon in the chimney,—what a change is opened to the view, and what an ardent wish arises to see it realized ! Again, when the beautiful variety of surface, which this country affords, is now observed bleak, dreary, and naked ; and then look forward to it covered with well built cottages, well laid out farms and thriving plantations, with contentment and its natural companions, good order, peace, and prosperity reigning around, surely

reasonable—"Why cumber ye the ground ?" And having met with reasonable care and indulgence, may with equal justice, like it, be no longer left in possession of the soil.

every one ought to be tempted to put his hand to the work, and, as far as his influence extends, assist in bringing about a change so desirable. Connected as I have been with you now for many years, I feel most sincerely desirous to give effect to the kind wishes of your landlords, and to use the means placed at my disposal, and the influence my situation as land agent gives me, to promote your comfort and happiness. It is that feeling alone which has prompted me to take the trouble of thus addressing you, and to devote so much time to personally enforcing the requisite attention to the instructions of the agriculturists who are engaged for the purpose of directing you in the selection of the crops best adapted to the soil and situation of your farms, and the proper mode of cultivating them. Their appointment renders it unnecessary for me to enter into any discussion upon these subjects,* which would require more space than would be suitable to this Address, already prolonged much beyond my original intention. All I contend for is, that you shall cultivate such a succession of crops as will afford a plentiful supply of moist food for your cattle in the house, during the entire year. Experience has fully proved that one-fourth of your land usually employed in this way will suffice : and as house-feeding has the additional recommendation of producing the manure necessary to bring the land so saved into profitable cultivation, common sense will justify me in *insisting* upon the practice being adopted, which, under the orders of your landlords, I am determined to do. I have only further to add. if my exertions should in any manner bring about that improvement which is so much required in the cultivation of the soil upon which your welfare and happiness so much depends, I shall feel myself most amply rewarded. But if the perusal of the foregoing should have no other effect than merely to awaken your understandings to the consideration of the subject, and induce you to think how every thing may be turned to the best advantage, and how you may make the most of every opportunity which may offer

* In this respect, I would beg to refer to Mr. Martin Doyle's "Hints to small Farmers," which give most valuable information, not only regarding the cultivation, but also as to the respective merits of the different crops at present cultivated in this country.

to better your situation and increase your comforts ; I shall even then congratulate myself that an important service has been rendered to you and your families, by your sincere friend and well-wisher,

WILLIAM BLACKER.

P. S.—As nothing which tends to increase your comforts in any way is foreign to the nature of this Address, I cannot help calling your attention to the high price you often give for oatmeal, when wheaten meal might perhaps yield a much cheaper and more nourishing food. If you buy wheat and get it ground at any common country mill, your hundred weight of wheaten meal will not stand you generally more, if so much, as a hundred weight of oaten meal. Now, if you take and mix a well beaten up egg with a pound of the wheaten meal, and wet it with milk made boiling hot, it will produce near a pound and a half of excellent bread, which, by being warmed before the fire, will be as good the second and third day as the first, and will contain nearly twice the nourishment which a pound of oatmeal will yield,—or by wetting the meal with buttermilk kept until it becomes very sour, and adding a little soda, the bread will be a slight and as palatable as if barm had been used. It also surprises me that *in winter*, when milk is scarce, you do not try to make a substitute of broth. A single ox head, which you may buy in any market town for a shilling, with a small quantity of groats or barley, and a few onions, cabbage sprouts, sliced turnips, or any thing of that kind, will, I am informed, make twenty quarts of broth of most excellent quality ; and again, in summer, when potatoes get soft and bad, if the skin is taken off, and they are put into a pot to stew, with about three pints of water to a stone, and half a pound of bacon, cut into very small pieces, put at the top, with a little pepper, salt and onions, and the pot kept close covered, it will make a wholesome and palatable mess for an entire family. Any one wishing to get more particular information on this subject, may easily find persons able and willing to give it ; and what tends to the comfort and satisfaction of a family two or three times every day of their lives is surely well worth of being attended to. Almost all of you know what a good mixture beans and potatoes make, and what nourishing food it affords ; and yet how seldom do you see raised the small quantity of beans which will be required for this purpose.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Useful Hints for the Labourer, published by the Labourers' Friend Society.

"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread; but he that followeth after vain persons shall have poverty enough."—*Proverbs* xxviii. 19.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—Should a young man of 18 begin to save 2s. a week, and go on regularly for ten years, he would, at the age of 28, have in bank, reckoning his savings and the interest, about £60, the value of which, observe, consists very much in the manner of acquiring it. For, suppose him to have spent those ten years, as is too commonly the case, working half his time, and drinking and idling the rest, and suppose the sum of £60 to be then given him, what effect would it have? Would he not, most likely, drink more and work less? But, when a man has set his mind upon saving, he will almost necessarily contract such habits as will make his savings useful. He will find hard work grow easier, because it increases his gains; he will shun idleness, because it stops them; he will turn away from the ale-house, because it swallows them up; he will be content with frugal fare, because it adds to his savings, and though he may look forward to the comforts of marriage, he will be in no hurry to bring upon himself the charge of a family. Being careful himself, he will look about for some careful young woman, and they will resolve not to be married till they can furnish a house, and have some money in store. This will make them doubly industrious and doubly careful, and then their savings will mount up so fast, that, perhaps, they will begin to have higher notions, and will put off their marriage a little longer, till they have saved enough to set up on a small farm, or in some business,

where they think they can, by joining their savings, become richer, though married, than they could if separate. Here marriage is, indeed, a blessing. The children will have advantages in education, which their parents did not possess ; and though all this cannot happen to all, it is yet impossible to foresee what benefit may arise to a man and his descendants, from placing a portion of his early earnings in a savings' bank. One shilling a week saved, will, with the interest, amount to £20 in seven years ; three shillings a week will amount to £60 in the same period. If a man who earns 30*s.* a week deposits 10*s.*, he will possess, at the end of five years, £140 ; and if he should marry a female who has been able to accumulate half as much, they would together possess no less a sum than £200 to begin the world with. It is true that a savings' bank holds out the best prospect to those who are young and unencumbered, but almost all may derive some advantage from it ; at least they may point out to their children the easy means of securing their own comfort, and it will be strange if, out of a large family, some do not prove able to assist their less fortunate parents in their old age. Teach but a child to put part of his first little earnings in the bank, and, in all probability, poverty will not overtake him to the end of his life. Teach one child to save, and others will follow the example, till industry and frugality become as common as vice and misery are now. If a boy of twelve years of age can lay by 3*d.* a week till he is fourteen, then 6*d.* a week till he is sixteen, and then 1*s.* week till he is eighteen, by which time he may be supposed to have learned his business, he will have in the bank, adding the interest of his money, £10, besides having acquired habits of industry and carefulness. It has been shown above what he may lay by in the next ten years ; and what he will be at the end of that time, compared with men of his own age, who have not saved, and who are neither industrious nor careful, need not be shown. Many who have been wild in their youth, begin to be steady when they marry ; but bad habits will break out, and an increasing family presses so hard upon those who have nothing beforehand, that they often become discouraged, and sink under the evils of poverty. They need not, however, despair. Let them consider if they have not some inclination which they now and then indulge at the expense of some of their comforts, though the thought of it afterwards only causes them pain ; let them try to turn that inclination into an inclination for saving ; it will soon

grow upon them, for it gives pleasure both in deed and in thought ; it will go with them to the plough, it will stay with them at the loom, and it will sweeten the labour of both. Let them only make a beginning, if it is but with sixpence ; if necessity compels them, they can take it back ; the attempt will do them credit, and perhaps they will be more fortunate another time. Let them consider every penny they spend ; let them examine if they cannot do without something which before they thought necessary. If they happen to have money in their pockets, without any immediate use for it, let them take it to the bank, and trust to their industry to supply their future wants. A shilling, not called for, soon tempts to the ale-house : it is soon spent there—a shot is soon run up—a day's wages are soon lost, and thus 5s. are gone without thought and without profit. Now, 5s. in the bank would make an excellent beginning towards rent, or towards clothing.—Scrape a little money together, and some pounds in the year may be saved by laying in potatoes, or coals, or flour, at the best hand, instead of in very small quantities, and on credit. By buying two pair of good strong shoes at once, so that they may be always well dried before they are put on, and mended as soon as they want it, two pair will last as long as three that are constantly worn. Here are at least 10s. saved, besides the saving of health and strength. There are many other ways of saving, by means of a little money beforehand ; and it is clear that a man and his family, who earn even moderate wages, may, by good management, live better than they did before ; or, if they prefer it, may lay by something at the end of the year. If a man wants to borrow a little money on any particular occasion, or for any particular purpose, what is so likely to obtain him credit as his having been a regular saver in the bank ? If he has, unfortunately, not been so steady as he might have been, what is so likely to get him a character as his beginning to put money in the bank ? But there is scarcely any end to the advantages of such an establishment to those who choose to avail themselves of it ; for unmarried women, especially, it is particularly desirable ; they may there place their savings in safety, without trouble or expense ; it gives them the best chance of making themselves comfortable if they marry, and independent if they do not. As yet savings' banks have not been established long enough to prove more than a very few of the good effects which may be expected from them. They are calculated, however, to serve the country in the best

of all possible ways, by enabling every man to serve himself; they hold out encouragement to youth, comfort to middle life, and independence to old age, and a perpetual opportunity to men to improve their condition from generation to generation.—(From “Observations on the Utility and Management of Savings’ Banks,” written long since by Mr. Walker, and quoted by him in *The Original*, No. xxvii., p. 413.)

No. II.

List of different Agricultural Seeds for an English Acre.

Seed Wheat	12 stones.	Flaxseed.....	2½ or 2 bushels.
Seed Barley	9 do.	Rape.....	14 lbs.
Seed Oats.....	14 do.	Turnip seed.....	4 lbs.
Seed Beans in drills.....	14 do.	Clover seed.....	12 lbs.
Seed Peas in drills.....	12 do.	With perennial rye grass..	1½ packs }
Seed Vetches	12 do.	Rye-grass without clover.	3 bushels

No. III.

List of Garden Seeds in quantities suited to Cottagers’ use.

- 1 Pint of common Peas will sow 14 yards of a drill.
- 1 Pints of Marrow Peas will sow 20 yards of a drill.
- 1 Pint of Beans will sow 22 yards of a drill.
- 1 Ounce of Onion seed will sow 10 square yards.
- ½ Ounce of Leek seed will sow 6 square yards.
- 1 Ounce of Carrot seed will sow 10 square yards.
- 1 Ounce of Parsnip seed will sow 12 square yards.
- ½ Ounce of Cabbage, Savoy, Brocoli, or Cauliflower, seed will sow between 3 and 4 yards square.

It is supposed that all the above Agricultural and Garden Seeds shall be of the best quality, and that the ground they are sowed on shall be completely clean and free from weeds.

No. IV.

Quality of Milk during the Process of Milking.

Several large coffee-cups having been successively filled from one cow, till she was quite dry, the following results appeared, great care having been taken to weigh the cups to ascertain that they held exactly the same quantity. In every case the quantity of cream was

found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced. In different cows the proportion varied, but in the greater number the excess of cream in the last cup, as compared with the first, was as sixteen to one; in some it was not so considerable; therefore, as an average, it may be called as ten or twelve to one. The difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking; the cream given by the first-drawn milk was thin, white, and without consistence, while that furnished by the last was thick, buttery, and of a rich colour. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar differences: that which was drawn first, was very poor, blue, and had the appearance of milk and water; that in the last cup, was of a yellowish hue, rich, and, to the eye and taste, resembled cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that if, after drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in the teats, not only almost as much cream will be lost as the seven or eight pints will furnish, but that of the best quality, and which gives the richest taste and colour to butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to goats and asses.

No. V.

Method of Curing Butter, strongly recommended in the Irish Agricultural Magazine, by which it is said it may be preserved for years without any unpleasant taste.

Take two parts of the best common salt, as fine as can be had, one part of sugar, and one part of saltpetre; beat them up together, and blend the whole completely: take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and let it stand one month closed up before being opened for use. It requires this time to let the ingredients incorporate.

No. VI.

Feeding Cattle on Flaxseed.—System of Mr. Wm. Taylor, Agriculturist to Lord Viscount Bangor.

Bruise the seed at a mill, or make it into meal; then take as much cut hay, or straw, or chaff, as will make a sufficient feed for your

cow, or horse, &c., and put it into a pail or tub, and mix your linseed meal with it, and pour on boiling water sufficient to wet it well; cover it up closely, so as to prevent the steam escaping, and let it stand until cold, or nearly so (I have always found hot food injurious to cattle); two quarts of linseed meal, given daily to a cow or horse, will add very much indeed to their fattening, and, of course, both to the quantity and quality of the cow's milk, but particularly to the quality. I have fed and fattened cattle both on linseed meal and linseed cake, mixed with cut hay, &c., and a little cold water sprinkled over it so as to make the meal stick to the hay, &c., and always found the cattle thrive, and fatten uncommonly well on it. Linseed gruel is an excellent food for calves; and I have always found them thrive better with a little of it in their milk, than when fed solely on milk: and I seldom or never found a diseased calf that was partly fed on linseed gruel. I generally allowed one quart to each calf, at each end of the day, in lieu of as much milk, until they were six weeks old, after which I gave them, by degrees, four quarts daily, deducting the milk as I added the gruel. One quarter of linseed meal, when boiled about an hour, will make three quarts of excellent gruel. The calves got so fond of it, after getting it for some time, that they would take their milk without it, except when very hungry indeed. Linseed should always be bruised, or made into meal, before it is given to any sort of cattle, otherwise they will void more or less of it whole, which is of little or no use to them.

No. VII.

Mr. Anderson's Statement, as Agriculturist on Richhill Estate.

In 1831, about twenty tenants sowed clover, and about the same number had turnips. The proprietors of the estate offered premiums for turnips, and there were only three competitors in that year.

In 1832, fifty-three persons sowed clover, and fifty had turnips.

In 1833, premiums were offered for the best clover, and there were fifty-one competitors, holding under twelve acres each. Also one hundred persons had turnips.

In 1834, one hundred and fifty-six persons sowed clover, and two hundred and fifty-six had turnips; and premiums having been offered for house-feeding, ninety-four persons house-fed their cattle.

In 1835, two hundred and eighty-seven persons sowed clover, and two hundred and sixty-seven have turnips, (not including small patches;) one hundred and sixteen persons had vetches, and one hundred and nineteen are now house-feeding their cattle.

No. VIII.

Extracts from the Account of the Markethill Agricultural Meeting, for the year 1833.

Mr. INGRAM being called upon, as having got the first premium, to state the result of his experience in house-feeding, stated that, on a former occasion, he had excited some surprise by declaring that he had paid the entire rent of his farm, consisting of twenty-two acres, by the sale of butter alone—but that he had now the same thing to state over again, as he would do the same this year, which he proved most satisfactorily to the company by a regular detail of what he had already realized. He spoke in the highest terms of the system, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. MOSES GREER, having obtained the first prize in this class, being called on, gave a very clear and satisfactory account of the productive state of his farm—the unnecessary ditches having been all piped and levelled, except one, which would be done before February. That he would then have no unproductive land whatever in his entire farm, and the whole of it in the very best condition. He said his entire stock of three cows were fed upon one acre of clover, and a small quantity of vetches, and that he had no grazing whatever. He said, like Mr. Ingram, that he paid his rent, and more, by butter, and ascribed the entire improvement in his farm, and in his circumstances, to his having adopted the plan of house-feeding, which had enabled him to manure his land as it ought to be; and that, in order to increase the quantity of this article, so important to a farmer, he had found it his interest to collect every weed from his ground, and the high road adjoining, for the purpose of bringing them into the cow-house; and that, by attention to this, a farmer would have more manure, from one cow fed in the house, than he would have from three cows fed, as they usually were, upon pasture.

A very animated discussion afterwards took place upon the propriety of harrowing-in cloverseed upon the growing wheat crop in

April and May; and Mr. Beck, of Mecantrim, being referred to, stated that he had been induced to try it in the Spring of 1832, by the advice of Mr. Bruce, agriculturist on his Lordship's estates, and that it had been attended with the best possible effect. The wheat crop was improved by the harrowing and rolling, and the clover was earlier and more luxuriant than any other in the neighbourhood. He added, that he had followed the same practice this last Spring, with equal advantage to his wheat crop, and that the young clover was there now to speak for itself, and that nothing could have a more healthy appearance. The general adoption of this plan would prevent the ruinous practice of putting in a crop of oats after wheat, which leaves the land in an impoverished state, but, by interposing a crop of clover, the crop of oats, or winter bere, may be had after it without injury.

Extracts from the Account of the Markethill Agricultural Dinner of 1834.

MOSES GREER, of Corlust, as entitled to the first premium for the best stock fed upon the smallest quantity of land—it appearing that he had fed his stock, of four cows and two calves, upon the astonishing small quantity of one acre and two roods of land, all summer, being about one rood and four perches for each cow, after allowing for the calves, and had three roods of turnips and one of rape, for winter—being called on to give an account of his farming, said—My Lords and Gentlemen, I hold eight acres and three roods of land, which I have now got into the highest condition; and I shall, in future, be able to keep it so, without going to the expense in lime which I have heretofore been at, by reason of the great quantity of manure I make from my increased stock of cattle, consisting of four cows and two calves; and it will surprise you to hear, my Lords and Gentlemen, that this stock has been fed this last summer, and up to the present time, on clover and vetches, upon the identical same piece of ground which, when formerly in grazing, fed only one cow, and that very poorly. My land is held, part at 23s., and part at 8s. 3d. per acre, and my rent amounts to £7 14s. 6d. yearly; and I have already sold butter to the amount of £11 4s., clear of all deductions, and have had enough of milk and butter for myself and my family besides. The abundance of manure has enabled me to set as many potatoes as my neighbours, holding the

same quantity of land, and I have as much crop, too, besides having my turnips likewise. In conclusion, my Lord, I am satisfied there is no way in which land can be made to produce so much, or by which it can be brought into such heart, as by the soiling system and four-course rotation of crops, from which I expect, every year, to derive greater advantage; as I may say I am only just now beginning to feel the benefit arising from it, my land being now all perfectly clean, every inside ditch levelled, not a spot in the whole that is not productive, and not any of it whatever in pasture.

JAMES ROLSTON, being next called on, said—I am likewise an advocate for green feeding; I had more clover than fed all the stock I had, although I had more than doubled it, and I was enabled to save three five-fathom cocks of hay, which will leave me all my straw for manure. After cutting my early vetches, I sowed the ground, ridge by ridge, as I cut it, with rape, which I am now cutting a yard long, and giving to my cattle; so that I shall not have to begin to my turnips for some time; and it will be again fit to cut in April next, when the turnips begin to fail. I have also levelled every useless ditch; and my land, so far from being exhausted by the four-course rotation, is every year becoming better.

[A discussion here took place whether it was better to cut rape now, and again in spring, or to let it stand, and by that means have *one* heavy crop, in which Mr. Matthew Black, Mr. Bruce, and several others, took a share—from which it appeared that their opinion was, there could be no very great difference in the weight, but that, if very far forward, the danger of snow injuring it, and the convenience of having it come in when the clover failed, made it eligible to cut it at this season, when there were no late vetches to supply its place. Mr. M'Kean stated, that it would be much more substantial food by letting it stand to spring, in which Mr. Black agreed.]

Mr. **INGRAM**, having got the premium for best cultivated farm, being called on to give an account of his management, said—I am still of the same opinion as I have formerly expressed, of the benefit to be derived by green crops and house-feeding, which I continue to practise. I find I can thereby increase my stock, and my crop also, and have manure for my potatoes and my turnips; besides, by this means, I find my land improving under the four-course rotation, and, though I am paying according to a late valuation, I am still able to say, as I said last year, I shall be able to make my rent from my dairy.

[A discussion here arose, whether, by growing turnips, and the practice of house-feeding, the manure would always be so increased that there would be plenty for every purpose ; and that any farmer might, thereby, have a greater abundance of potatoes than he otherwise would, and have plenty for his turnips besides. This opinion seemed decidedly to prevail.]

THOMAS BRUCE, having got the premium for best crop of turnips, being called on to give an account of his farming, said—When I came into possession of my farm, in 1831, there was no more than about half an acre of potato ground, and this in such a dirty, bad condition, that it had to be dug over with a grape, in order to clean it, before it could be sowed with grain and clover-seed. The rest of the land was in a miserable, exhausted state, not fit to produce anything, and I was then possessed of but one cow, and had no meat to feed more ; that year I sowed a few turnips upon what manure I had to spare, by employing lime compost for my potatoes, and the next spring, between compost and cow-house manure, I was able to set an acre and half of potatoes, and half an acre of turnips. That year I was able to house-feed, upon the clover and some vetches, two cows, and had plenty for them all winter. Next spring I had so much manure, that, with some assistance from lime compost, I was able to set two acres and a rood of potatoes, and three roods of turnips ; and, having sowed more clover, I was enabled that season to keep three cows and a horse—which stock I still have, with the addition of a calf ; and have fed them this season on five roods of clover, two roods of vetches, and one rood of grazing ; which, being chiefly on a rocky bottom, cannot be broken up. And if an acre was allowed for the keep of the horse, and twenty perches for the calf, this would leave only one rood and four perches for the summer feeding of each cow ; and this, with one rood of turnips for each during winter (which would allow, at thirty-four tons per acre, near ninety pounds a day for each, for seven months), would only make eighty-four perches, or little more than half an English acre for the year's keep ; and I have a rood of rape, as a stolen crop, besides ; so that I have *plenty* of food for them ; and my land is improved to such a degree, that there is more than three times the return from it than formerly gave ; and I shall now be able to keep it in heart by the manure made by house-feeding, without any of the expense for lime which I have been formerly at.

Mr. HERD, Steward to the Earl of Gosford, declared that he considered Swedish turnips as being equally nutritious as any potatoes, and much more wholesome food—that although raw potatoes might fatten stock for market, yet, as a permanent food, there could be no doubt they were unwholesome; and mentioned the result of a wager, in Scotland, as to the effects of potato and turnip water on cattle, to decide which, two cows were put up, one of them having potato water mixed with her food, and the other turnip water—the consequence of which was, that the former declined daily, and finally died, whilst the other continued to thrive as well as could be wished. This showed that there must be something unwholesome in the raw potato; for if it was not in the potato, it could not get into the water.

Mr. BRUCE coincided with Mr. Herd, in regard to the injurious effects of potato water and raw potatoes, which produced, in a year or two, inward unsoundness.

Mr. NATHANIEL GREER stated, that he likewise disapproved of the use of potato water, and also raw potatoes, as a permanent food; but that he considered boiled potatoes and crushed oats to be the food that fattened cattle quickest, which was universally assented to; but the addition of oats destroyed the comparison, and it was said that in general those who favoured potatoes almost always gave some addition of that kind, which was not fully put forth in their calculations.

Mr. M'KEAN said, that even when cattle were fed on boiled potatoes after turnips, they always fell off in their condition; but when changed from boiled potatoes to Swedish turnips, no falling off, but an improvement, took place. On the whole it appeared that the Swedish turnip had the advantage in the opinion of the company.

*Extracts from the account of the Markethill Agricultural Dinner
for the year 1835.*

Mr. THOMAS INGRAM said that he had now got his farm into such a rotation, that he never sowed a second crop of grain in succession, the benefit of which he was now fully aware of. He formerly kept but three cows and one horse, now he had seven milch cows, two heifers, and two horses, and can continue to pay his rent by butter alone this season, as well as formerly, and had more grain than he ever had under the old system.

Mr. SIMPSON, an independent farmer, being called on, said—I have now had ample experience both of potatoes and turnips, and can declare my opinion to be that the turnips are the most beneficial to the farmer, from the quantity of manure they produce; and I think them more useful under the present increasing quantity of flax culture, than ever they have been before. Flax leaves nothing to renew the soil or enrich the farm, and if the farmer cultivates it to any extent, and do not take some additional means of making manure, his want of foresight will ruin his land and himself too,—for he can have neither flax nor any other crop without manure; no other crop makes the same quantity as the turnip crop, and, by growing it extensively, I find I can have more manure for my potatoes than I otherwise would, and have plenty for my turnips besides. I can further say, since I became extensive in green-feeding, I have added from six to seven acres to my crop, and have greatly increased my stock besides.

Mr. NATHANIEL GREER fully concurred in the same opinion, which was confirmed by Mr. Bruce and several others.

JAMES BRADFORD and JOHN HOGG, having obtained premiums for the best cultivated farms on the four-course rotation, James Bradford, being called on, said—When I came under Lord Gosford, I owed £5 an acre of arrears; I had no property whatever, nor meat for my family. I have now, thank God, and the assistance he has been pleased to send me through Mr. Blacker, plenty of provisions to do me until next crop, though I had none then. I have also two cows and a pig, and then I had neither one nor other. My land, also, is now in heart, and produces as much in one year as it then would in three; and this season I expect to pay up all the arrears that are against me, and I will only owe the purchase-money of a small piece of land his honour added to my farm, as an encouragement; and when I get clear of this I think I will be comfortable, and very thankful for all that has been done for me.

JOHN HOGG was then called on, and stated that he had been in distressed circumstances before Lord Gosford bought the property, and was intending to go to America; but having got encouragement from Mr. Blacker, he had followed his advice, and his farm was now all under the four-course rotation: he had two cows and a horse, had a cart and a plough; owed no rent now, though he was deep in arrear formerly; had bought more land, and was in the way of doing well.

The new system kept himself and family all busy, and paid them well for their labour. He formerly had been obliged to pay £7 for potatoes for his family, and now he had £3 worth to sell, owing to the manure from his turnips.

JOHN WHITTLE, having got a premium for the best rape after a grain crop, stated that he had formerly only one cow and a horse upon six and a half acres. He had since, for his exertions, got from Mr. Blacker the addition of another acre, and he now kept *well* two cows, two heifers, and his horse. He had levelled all his ditches, and filled up an old quarry, and covered rocks with soil, so as to gain a full rood of land, on which he had this day a capital crop of turnips, and had his rape after his grain by stooking the grain crop in one side of the field, and sowing the other, and giving it the summer manure, which he had plenty of.

MICHAEL CLARKE,* being called on, said—When Mr. Blacker first came to my house I had fallen into arrear; the distress of mind and ill health that it brought on, had driven me to a state of despondency; I did not care what became of me, or whether I was turned out or not. I was in despair; and my family in misery surrounding me. He told me he would help me if I would do as he directed, and that he would send a person to instruct me, and that the place would be worth having if it got justice. I did not believe that it ever would have turned out as he said it would; but as he was so kind, I promised I would take heart again and do as I was bid; accordingly, Mr. Bruce came and pointed out what was to be done. I got up my spirits, and my health got better. Mr. Blacker lent me a cow, when I had got clover to feed her on. The first year I was able to pay nothing, but he saw I was doing my endeavour, and he did not press me. The next year, I paid a year and a half; the one after, I paid another year and a half; and the one following, I paid two years; and now I expect to be able to clear off all, and to have my cow and pig to myself. I have a new loom besides; all my ditches are levelled, and the whole farm in good heart; and my health is got better. I have no more to say, gentlemen; but, thank God and his honour, I am in the way of doing well. I have meat for myself, and meat for my cow, and meat for my family, all provided for the next twelve months, and it is long since I was able to say so before.

* This is the man who is alluded to in Mr. B.'s pamphlet, who had his daughter assisting him in wheeling earth in a barrow.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said—Gentlemen, I cannot help calling your attention to the competitors in this class ; their example shows what *diligence gains* and *negligence loses*. These, you see, have gained their rape crop after their grain upon the same ground, by stooking the corn as it was on one side of the field, and manuring and sowing the cleared part of the stubble ; and so have now to congratulate themselves on having, by this means, obtained ample food for their stock for six weeks of the year most trying to the small farmer, viz. from the first week of April to the middle of May.

Mr. MOSES GREER then said—When I came under his Lordship I was a tradesman, and had just saved as much as enabled me to buy a bit of land of about five acres from my father, out of his farm ; but I was without stock, or manure, or skill how to labour it. Mr. Bruce, the Agriculturist, came about, and, as he reported me willing to work, Mr. Blacker gave me every assistance I stood in need of. As I succeeded well, he laid me off more land, and last year I cleared off all that was against me ; and this year the farm adjoining me being to be sold, I ventured to buy it, seeing the way that lime and manure, and draining and weeding, made land produce ; and I am not afraid of getting on, as I am happy to say I have now, not *three* times, but *four* times the quantity of land I started with, all but a rood, and am doing as much as I possibly can to bring it to a proper state ; and next year I think I will be higher placed in the premium list.

Extracts from the Account of the Markethill Agricultural Dinner, for the year 1836.

According to the usual practice, the health of JAMES JENKINS was given, as having obtained the first premium for stock, and he was afterwards called upon to state what advantage he had derived from the plan he was pursuing. This he did in a manner very satisfactory to the company. He said,

I am able to say, gentlemen, that since I have followed the plan recommended by Mr. Blacker, I have been able to change my stock, with considerable profit to myself, from a very bad stock to a very good one, as my getting the first premium shows ; and though I was then pinched to feed them poorly, I have now plenty to feed them well ; and whereas I had only two cows, a

heifer, and a poney formerly, I have now five cows, two heifers, and one good horse, on my sixteen acres, kept on clover and vetches in summer, on cabbage at this season of the year, and turnips in winter and spring. I prefer early York and Sugar-loaf, and flat Dutch cabbage, to the curled kail, for they give more food at this season; and if the plants are put in about three inches under the manure, the potatoes can be dug out without injuring them, and as they grow into the trench they do not overshadow or injure the potato as the curled kail does. I am also happy to tell you, gentlemen, that I find the produce of my farm is increased, as well as my stock. Formerly I could manure but an acre and a half of potatoes, and that but indifferently, but now I have this year four acres of potatoes and turnips manured in the very best fashion; and you all know the more manured land you have in the farm, the more grain you will get out of it. Many gentlemen, from distant parts, have come to *see* my farm, and I am always glad to *see* them, and have always something pleasing to show them. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say, but that I am well content, and determined to persevere in the plan I have now been so much the better of.

SAMUEL PARKS, of Lurgyross, being next called on, said—I hold 4A. 2R. 20P. of land, at a rent of £4 9s. 2d.: upon this I feed two cows; and after providing my family, I have sold £7 worth of butter and milk, being one-half more than my rent. My cows are house-fed, and in capital condition, as my getting a premium shows.

After him, JOSEPH THOMPSON, of Grayhilla, was called on. He said—I have 11A. 3R. of land, and on this I have three cows, a heifer, and a horse. The half of my land was formerly in grazing, and my stock far inferior in number and condition. I consider the four-course rotation as an excellent plan, and mean to persist in it; and I think I will be able to increase my stock next season from the fine appearance my clover now has.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the reading of the premiums for the best cultivated farms, according to the four-course rotation, by stating that the smallness of the quantity of land kept in grazing proved, in a great degree, the profitable occupation of the rest of the land, and mentioned that the certificate had been given to Mr.

Thomas Ingram, of Drumhoney, who I have had, in former accounts, often to mention.

The list being read out, the Chairman reminded Mr. Ingram, who had got the certificate, how doubtful some of the company were formerly about the produce of his dairy, and asked him had he now the same thing as then to say about paying his rent thereby?

Mr. INGRAM, being thus called on, said,—Gentlemen, I can not only say the same thing, but I can say better. I hold twenty-three acres of land, and nobody can say that I hold it too cheap, when I tell them I pay £25 a-year rent. My stock is seven cows, two heifers, one calf, and two horses, and they are all in good condition; the butter has already produced £26, which is a pound over the rent, and I expect to make it £30 before the year is out, as the price is so high. And I will tell you more, gentlemen, I had nine hundred stooks of excellent oats and an acre of flax, and all early in and well saved, so that I could make four times my rent off my farm.

This account seemed to give the greatest pleasure to all present, and Mr. Ingram's health was drank most cordially. The mention of the produce of Mr. Ingram's dairy afforded much surprise, as he keeps three farm servants, and must, therefore, have great consumption at home. The Chairman, however, said he understood there was another in the list that would surprise them still more. He then passed a high encomium on Michael Clark's farm, in which, he said, there was not the space of a single foot neglected; and also noticed Ruth M'Connell, who, by her own exertions, had made a small piece of ground, (which had merely fed a goat before, and never yielded more potatoes than lasted until Christmas,) now to keep a cow right well, and supply potatoes for the year.

The Chairman here adverted to the advantage of turnip feeding, and expressed his surprise that so many people would be so blind to their own interests as not to see the advantage of it. He stated that a rood of well-cultivated turnips would yield from eight to ten tons, supposing the crops to be part white, yellow, and Swedish. This, therefore, would give from eighty to one hundred pounds a-day for a cow for seven months, or two hundred and ten days. Now, even a springer will give two quarts of milk more upon

turnips than on either hay or straw. A stripper might increase four, and a new calved cow would give seven or eight quarts more. But taking it at two quarts, which is the lowest, these two quarts are worth two pence per quart all winter and spring; and four pence per day, for two hundred and ten days, is exactly seventy shillings gained in extra milk by one rood of turnips, which is fourteen pounds to the acre. Thus the extra quantity pays fourteen pounds per acre for the turnips, and you have all the cow would have given without them for nothing, or next to nothing, and the manure besides. This is as plain as that two and two make four, and yet it would appear that people could not see it.

Mr. PARKS here rose and said, he had bought a springer that did not give two pints, and upon giving her turnips she gave four quarts.

The Chairman, in giving the health of Mr. Bruce, requested him to say how it happened that his field of turnips was quite green without a single yellow leaf, and Mr. Singleton's, at the opposite side of the road, was quite yellow with the number of leaves that were decayed.

Mr. BRUCE,—Gentlemen, this is very easily accounted for. Mr. Singleton, and almost all others, think when the leaves begin to cover the ground, that the horse-hoe or poney-plough is no longer necessary, and that the horses travelling through will injure the crop. Now, I think the reverse; and I ran the poney-plough three times through *mine* after they had attained the same growth that Mr. Singleton and others stop at. The consequence is that mine are still in the height of their growth, and will grow on until Christmas, whilst theirs are stunted, and will not yield within one third of the weight they would otherwise have done.

ROBERT MITCHELL, being next called, said his farm formerly produced him no more than about £8 16s. which was the rent he then paid; he now had to pay more, but, by the new system, he had last year made £44 5s. 4d. out of it, leaving plenty of food for himself and nine of a family. He had also increased his stock from one cow to three cows and a horse; and he saw clearly that by going on as he was doing, he could have three times as much potatoes, oats, and flax as he had formerly.

The premium list for rape was then read over, by which it appeared—

Mr. Anderson, of Drummard, got the 1st premium.
 Edward Coyne, of Drumgaw, the 2nd ditto.
 Thomas Scott, of Dirlet, the 3rd ditto.

Mr. ANDERSON bore testimony to the advantages he had derived in the increase of his stock and crops. He stated he had sowed his rape in August, after flax, and that he had saved this year twenty-five bushels of winter vetches seed from less than an acre of land.

The Chairman here pointed out the necessity of early sowing both rape and winter vetches, and that not a moment should be lost in putting them in even, ridge by ridge, as fast as the ground could be cleared of the crop preceding,—observing that a week in August was worth the whole month of October. He also noticed that Mr. Anderson had made near £12 an acre by his vetches, and recommended the more general sowing of that crop for seed.

George Scott's Account of his Experiment in feeding Milch cattle upon boiled Turnips and steamed cut Hay.

“ TO WILLIAM BLACKER, ESQ.

“ SIR—By giving the following statement publicly, with the proceedings of the farmers' dinner, it may be of use to some of its readers. I tried the experiment, as directed by you, of feeding with boiled turnips and steamed hay, cut, and I find a great deal more benefit by it in the increase of milk than feeding with the raw turnip. I began to feed one springing cow in the month of February; at that time she was giving about four quarts per day with the above feeding, together with a little bran. The increase of milk in one week was two quarts per day. I would recommend this feeding of milch cattle to persons that have plenty of firing. A springer fed in this way in winter will give a great deal more milk when calved in summer.

“ I remain, your obedient servant,

“ GEORGE SCOTT.

“ Lurgaboy, November 18th, 1836.”

IX.

Statement of the present circumstances of the same people in 1845.

It appears to me that it would be inexpedient to add to the expense

of the present edition, by introducing further examples of the good effects arising from the adoption of the recommendation contained in the foregoing, the great advantage arising therefrom being now universally admitted ; but as it may prove interesting to the public to know how those small farmers are now circumstanced, whose names appear in the foregoing extracts, I venture to add the following particulars respecting them.

THOMAS INGRAM is now living on the estate of Alexr. Stewart, Esq., of Ards, in the county of Donegall, to whom I recommended him as a fit person to show an example in the cultivation of green crops, in that county. He sold his lease of twenty-two statute acres, under Lord Gosford, for £425, on account of its high state of cultivation ; and he got from Mr. Stewart a farm of sixty statute acres, with slated house and offices, *without any purchase*, and the promise of a lease. He has conducted himself so as fully to justify my recommendation, and is in a most prosperous way, and laying by above £100 every year.

MOSES GREER, after having brought his farm into the highest order, got into a dissolute course of living, and was obliged to sell his land and go to Australia.

JOHN BECK is now living on the estate of the Rev. Francis Gervais, where he has got a farm of three times as many acres, without purchase, as he held under Lord Gosford, and has given great satisfaction to his new landlord, and sold his good-will of the small farm he held under Lord Gosford, for £120. He is getting better in the world ever year.

JAMES ROLSTON is still on the Gosford estate,—he had originally only eight statute acres when he began the system of green cropping and house-feeding ; he has now extended his farm, by sundry purchases, from neighbours going to America, to twelve statute acres ; has four cows and a horse, besides pigs, and by fining down his rent has become a £10 freeholder, having got a lease from Lord Gosford for his own life or twenty-one years, without any advance of rent in consequence of his improvements.

THOMAS BRUCE is now agriculturist to Mr. St. George, of Headford, at a high salary, and is doing well.

JAMES BRADFORD has now more than double the quantity of land he had originally, and in a high state of cultivation, and will, I think,

soon be fit to purchase more, should there be any for sale in his neighbourhood. He and his family are living comfortably, with a stock of three cows and several pigs, having formerly began without stock of any kind, and very much in debt.

JOHN HOGG had originally but six statute acres, and was £10 in debt; has now twenty-two acres, which he purchased the good-will of; is a £10 freeholder, and has got a lease for his own life or twenty-one years, without any advance of rent in consequence of his improvements; has a stock of four cows, a heifer, a bullock, and a horse, besides pigs, and is living in great comfort.

ROBERT MITCHELL is doing well, but has been kept back by the long illness of one of his sons and the absence of another, for whom I obtained a situation as steward, in consequence of his good conduct and the improvement he had made on his father's farm.

JOHN WHITTLE is likewise doing well, and has added to his farm twice, and is still able to purchase more.

MICHAEL CLARKE, after having recovered himself, as he stated, from foolishly persisting in keeping a large family of girls at home, upon a farm of only four acres, instead of putting them out to service, or teaching them to weave, got into debt, and from usurious charges was ruined, and went to England to work, where he caught a fever and died. His widow refused a free passage for herself and family to Australia, and the family support themselves by labouring, being allowed the use of the original cabin, free.

JAMES JENKINS has gone on very prosperously; has added to his farm, and slated his house; and in consequence of his improvements has got a lease for his own life or twenty-one years, and is a £10 freeholder.

SAMUEL PARKS formerly held 4 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches; has built a house and slated it, worth £70 to £80, and is now gathering money to add to his farm.

JOSEPH THOMPSON had originally 10 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches; has now above 15 acres; has built a good house, and is going on very prosperously.

JOHN ANDERSON has improved his farm very much, and built additional slated offices, and got a lease, and is a £10 freeholder, with a good stock, and living comfortably.

EDWARD COYNE had increased his farm considerably, when he

lost his health, and after some time died,—the addition he had made was, in consequence of this, sold, and his widow is now living on the original farm.

THOMAS SCOTT has purchased a larger farm, and sold the one he had, which only contained nine acres ; his present farm contains twenty-three acres, and he is going on well.

The other persons mentioned in the foregoing extracts were either strangers invited to the dinner, or else persons above the rank of small farmers ; and I have only to add, that, in all cases, those who have adopted the improved system of cultivation have derived the benefit from it which might be expected, and have uniformly improved in their circumstances, unless prevented by some misconduct of their own ; and I am happy to be able now to say, that old prejudices are annually giving way, and the growth of turnips so much increasing, that I have no doubt, in a few years, they will be universally cultivated, not only in the county of Armagh, but in every part of Ireland.

WILLIAM BLACKER.

Armagh, March, 1845.



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ERRATA.

Preface—page xii, tenth line from top—~~for *unmarried*, read~~
“ married.”

Preface—page xvii, first line—~~for *moral*, read~~ “ oral.”

ADVERTISEMENT.

WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published,

A PRIZE ESSAY on the BEST MEANS of IMPROVING the CONDITION of the WORKING CLASSES of IRELAND.

This Essay obtained the Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Agricultural Improvement Society.

THE CLAIMS of the LANDED INTERESTS to LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION: which received the thanks of the great Agricultural Meeting, held in London in 1835

THE PRIZE ESSAY on the MANAGEMENT of LANDED PROPERTY in IRELAND, in which is introduced some Suggestions for the Employment of the Poor.

This Essay obtained the Gold Medal of the Royal Dublin Society.

REVIEW of CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, ESQ.'S (present Speaker,) LETTER, intended to prove the incorrectness and inexpediency of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, in favor of a small fixed duty on corn.

This work has received the thanks of the Committee of the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, at their Meeting on the 27th June, 1837.

CHEAP EDITION of within Essay, in which the Preface addressed to Landlords is omitted, being intended more particularly for the use of Farmers. Price Eight Pence; or Fifty Shillings per One Hundred copies, if purchased for gratuitous distribution, from the Publishers, W. Curry and Co. Dublin, or R. Groombridge, London.

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