

# AGRICULTURAL.

(From the North British Agriculturist.)

## REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE FARMS OF THE REV. MR. HUXTABLE, OF DORSETSHIRE, ENGLAND, BY DAVID MILLER, ESQ., OF MILNEBERG.

I was desirous of seeing these farms, in consequence of Mr. Huxtable's celebrity as a scientific agriculturist, and in consequence also of the uncertainty which prevailed among many who had read his recent pamphlet, as to the system of management which he actually followed. In particular, some of his agricultural friends, members of our Club, inferred from his pamphlet, that he advocated a system of growing wheat year after year on the same land, and that he was actually adopting it—a supposition, which naturally enough prejudiced them against his views.

Therefore, I wrote to Mr. Huxtable, that being in his neighbourhood, I wished to take the opportunity of seeing his general system of farm management, and would be obliged by his allowing me to walk over his farms. Though a stranger to Mr. Huxtable, I obtained not only the permission, but a courteous invitation to his house.

I accordingly paid a visit to Sutton Waldron in the first week of last April, and spent part of two days in walking over his two farms there. Mr. Huxtable escorted me, and showed every thing necessary to make me acquainted with his process of husbandry and of stock-feeding, and with the principles on which he adopted them. He at the same time most frankly laid before me his farm books and accounts for my examination.

I regretted that circumstances prevented a longer sojourn with him, that I might have been able to collect more details; but what I was able to observe and collect gave me a clear insight into the general principles of management, and a knowledge of many processes new to me, which it may be interesting and I hope useful to the members of the Club to be informed of.

Mr. Huxtable has two farms—both held under the same landlord, and situated about two miles apart.

One of them, about 95 acres in extent, is situated in the valley of the Stour, and consists chiefly of a retentive clay soil. He pays a rent of 15s. an acre. The other—two miles distant, and 225 acres in extent—is on the top of a ridge of chalk hills, about 400 feet above the valley, and 600 feet above the sea. The soil is a light, sandy, and retentive clay. It is the lightest and most exposed farm in the parish, and it was not until the year 1840, that it was brought under the plough. It is the lightest and most exposed farm in the parish, and it was not until the year 1840, that it was brought under the plough.

On the clay farm in the valley, likewise, there are no fences, except the boundary hedge. Mr. Huxtable has not on either farm, any kind of stock, except sheep, cows, oxen, sheep, and horses, are all fed under cover during both summer and winter.

The rotation on these farms is the four shift, i.e., corn and green crops alternately.

I will classify my account of these farms under the following heads:—

1. The Management of Stock in respect of accommodation and food.
2. The Management of Manure.
3. Crops raised.
4. Implements and Machinery.
5. Labour and Capital employed.
6. General Remarks.

### 1. Management of Stock.

(1.) On the Vale farm there are sixty head of cattle, of which thirty are milch cows. The other thirty consist of steers and heifers from a month to fifty months old, every calf born on the farm being reared. The objects for these cows are kept, are to furnish milk for the manufacture of butter and cheese; to produce manure for fertilizing the soil; and to deal of the milk is consumed by the calves. The whey, or buttermilk, is sold to the poor.

In explanation of this remark, he stated that the quantity of milk he got from 42-53 or nearly 6-6ths of a stone weight, whilst in sheep it is only from 3 to 4 stones.

(2.) In regard to the feeding of the stock, I have to mention that, at the time of my visit, the cows and oxen were getting nothing but roots and chopped straw, and I was told that they had got nothing to eat through the winter. The roots, when laid them, were unwatered; and the chopped straw, when laid them, was unwatered.

Mr. H. disapproved strongly of the plan of feeding with straw alone. The chopped straw, he said, was not sufficient for the cows, and he was of the opinion that it was better to mix it with the roots, and to give them a little of the roots, when laid them, were unwatered; and the chopped straw, when laid them, was unwatered.

Mr. H. disapproved strongly of the plan of feeding with straw alone. The chopped straw, he said, was not sufficient for the cows, and he was of the opinion that it was better to mix it with the roots, and to give them a little of the roots, when laid them, were unwatered; and the chopped straw, when laid them, was unwatered.

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the prize offered on this subject by the Royal Agricultural Society, gives a *re-pec* of £240,000 per annum till 1862. It is no libel to affirm that their steam fleet is not equal in speed to the sailing fleet; or that their previous practice would not have enabled them to transport all their produce to market in a season.

It will doubtless be said that we attach too much importance to the fact of their transporting all their produce to market in a season. We shall be told that "One swallow does not make a summer; one extraordinary passage is not a fair criterion." We shall be advised to wait for twelve months, before we give an opinion. In spite, however, of these and other wise saws that may be poured out, we confess that to the voyagers of the Atlantic and the Pacific, look like the hand-writing on the wall to our rulers, which it behooves them to lay to heart.

Mr. Huxtable is in the practice of buying cows in autumn, and selling them in spring. Three-fourths of the winter they go in the fields, where they are fed with mangolds and turnip tops. A few small turnips and chopped straw. For three weeks, however, they get no food. This enables him to sell ewe and lamb for a good price in March.

Mr. Huxtable has a flock of sheep, which he purchased last autumn 200 breeding ewes for £200, and sold them in March for £300; and that they were fed through the winter, at the cost of about 3 lbs. of food of good quality.

(5.) Before concluding what I have to say on the feeding of stock at Sutton Waldron, I may refer to a plan, which Mr. Huxtable has adopted of preserving in a succulent state the leaves of turnips, mangolds, and carrots, so as to continue a supply of green food through the winter. He buries them in a pit, which he has dug in the garden, and covers them with a layer of straw, and a layer of manure. He then covers the pit with a layer of straw, and a layer of manure.

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Prince William Street, October 5th, 1850.

MAGEE BROTHERS & CO. Have received per ships Libson, and Faside, from London; Mary Caroline, Thetis, and Clony, from Liverpool; the usual well selected stock of Autumn and Winter Goods, consisting of part of—

ENGLISH and Foreign Silks, Irish Tabinet, Fancy Dress Materials, French Merinos, Shawls, (square and long), Cloakings, Bunnies, and Cap Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, FURS, Fine Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

A splendid stock of Imported MILLINERY, Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c. will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Important Announcement!!

Very Small Profit, FOR CASH ONLY, AND FROM WHICH NO Abatement will be made!

The remainder of their STOCK is expected in a few days, per Olive, John S. DeWolfe, Aurora, &c.

Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Porter, BROWN STOUT, East India PALE ALE, &c. Now landing ex Libson from London.

15 HDS. choice Old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE; 20 Hds. fine Old Brandy, Pale Cognac Brandy, (Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.)

15 Hds. Pale Holland GENEVA; 150 Cases Hyson & Co's best London PORTER, BROWN STOUT and East India PALE ALE, in pint and quart bottles.

Hourly expected from the Clyde— 5 Puncheons very fine Cambrian WHISKY, which, with a choice of choice Old Wines and Spirits, of every description, in wood and bottle; Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, Cherry Brandy, Claret, &c. &c., are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURGE & CO. WINE MERCHANTS, Prince Wm. Street, Oct. 5.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, &c. 150 CHESTS Congo TEA; 100 Hds. choice Old Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE; 20 Hds. fine Old Brandy, Pale Cognac Brandy, (Martell's, Hennessy's, &c.)

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