RONICLE

dvertiser.

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nd of theory; and could the
vail, I would venture to add,
sense; it is an overweening
n favor of "*extensive cultiva-*
t regard to competent abili-

be pronounced a general and
r of Maryland Agriculture;
is county, one of the most
and one of the most disas-
tically, in our agricultural
and it would seem that we
eted to it, by some demon-
st offences, for which, we
it is one, whose detection
er the abstruse research of
sical inquirer, nor the pro-
the mathematician; it is
the reach of the simplest
who knows the quotient of
and yet it is one, which most
and practice, because it is
practiced.

ndred acres of arable land
usual farm in Dorchester, for
vithout experience, and with-
s of stocking and cultivating
bably one fourth of the quan-
e laid off into three fields,
at which he knows he can't
r corn, which he knows he
repay him for his labour: and
an old field) for nothing, ex-
, a few impoverished cattle,
of his forlorn and hopeless

toriously the general prac-
ester; it is one of those mor-
s, based upon custom; it is
ancestral relics, one of those
trimonies, which the habit of
ems to have made sacrilege
d it is ruinous, as it is gen-
adfast.

nstrable, that one acre which
nd well cultivated, is worth
common lands.*

se of cultivating one poor
five bushels of grain, a fair
r wheat crop, is as great as
ich acre, yielding twenty
he one yielding four times
the other; the expenses of
e one, will be in reference
only one-fourth of those of
this ratio of three-fourths of
saved, on a farm of usual
ke a considerable improve-
profits of the cultivation.

emen, is not visionary; it is
adoption and of practice.—
evote your attention to one-
r present undertakings; con-
this, the energies you had
the whole, and it is adopted.
you gain by it?

ost of cultivation of an acre,
lars for rent or interest of
ney, and two dollars for
es—making four; and grant
e five bushels of grain, and
e dollar per bushel, making
deduct your expenses before
& you have only one dollar,
t apply your improvements
hich you intended for four,
thenceforth have the pro-
acre which you would have
; that is, twenty bushels at
wed for the former, will be
rs; from which deduct ex-
e acre, as before stated, at
& your profit will be sixteen
acre, instead of one; or, an
the intrinsic value of the
to fifteen hundred per cent;
ble too—because you have
cultivate; and with less un-
ause the richer the soil, the
d vigorous the growth; and
l and vigorous the growth,
t to casualties.

e question I am discussing,
at I touch it with embar-
I press it for the necessity,
of that class of society to
g, from which I derive my
d on which I rely for the
fe, demand it of me, and
apology.

rs of cultivation, beside
ted, might be adduced as
ses of the present embar-
are considerably within
d should be corrected. I
er occasion, expressed my
the existence of some of
grounds on which it rested;
only repeat, that, in the
of an extreme paucity of
of character and kind, has
able agency.

ges derivable to the soil,
ification of crops, were
past: the classic farmer
re than eighteen centuries
ed those sentiments, "Sic
requiescunt fetibus arva;"
s adopted in the highly
on of Italy. It has been

n my corn crop, at the
Cattle Show.

recognized, at all times and in all places where agriculture has flourished, until, in the modern age, Maryland, & some neighboring states, have seen fit to disclaim it.

By a mutation of crops, your fields are quasi—at rest; diverse proximate principles, diverse elements, in various proportions are called into requisition, for various plants; and their respective demands, when annually diversified, are supplied by the accumulation of a n stock; which, if otherwise perpetually drawn upon, must of necessity, be exhausted.

As a proof of my conviction of the truth of the principles of physiology and vegetable economy, which I have been endeavoring to support, I shall transfer them the next year, practically, and on a large, to an experimental farm of one hundred acres of arable land, about eight miles from Cambridge, on the Transquakin river, to which I invite your attention. In the menacing aspect of the times, no apology is due for my design or my invitation; no effort should be omitted or deemed superfluous, which will possibly meliorate the condition of agriculture.

Upon these lands I shall introduce as far as the friends of our profession at home and abroad, or other opportunities to procure them may enable me, (which I now unreservedly and publicly solicit) every species of crop, apparently consistent with our climate, and our market, with a view to select such as will best answer the purpose of diversifying rotation to advantage; and I shall there have a full scope of experiment, for those principles which I profess to entertain, and further against those errors which I have theoretically and practically denounced.

To form a judgment of those families or species of plants, which may supply our accommodation, though experience must finally decide, yet much is to be learned from reflection upon the influence of *climate*, of *soil* and of *culture*.

Of the first, where a parallel may be drawn between the country of the exotic and that of its intended adoption, in reference to the native or acquired habit of the plant; analogy will justify the experiment. Experience too, will sanction under a great diversity of habits, the attempt at acclimation; and frequently may the change of its nativity, even ameliorate and highly improve the character of a plant.

It is affirmed as a general truth, that in southern countries, vegetables enjoy a higher degree of energetic properties than in northern climes; if so, from the boundless fields of higher latitude, we may derive unlimited advantages; extremes of heat and cold, we know to be unfavorable to vegetable growth. Inhabiting a mediate space and a mediate temperature, far removed from the arid deserts of Nubia, or the frigid plains of Siberia, we have much to anticipate, in respect to *climate*.

In point of *soil*, we possess the most multiplied advantages; from the wet and dry silicious, to the rich and humid alluvial; every texture, every useful combination are notoriously within our command.

And lastly,—By the influence of culture, many of our indigenous plants, now useless, and even poisonous, may be metamorphosed into wholesome and nutritive food; we have the authority of Buffon, for the fact, that wheat is a factitious production, from a worthless weed, by the force of culture: and Columella states, that the peach possessed deleterious qualities, when first introduced, from Persia, into the Roman empire; it is well known, that the potatoe, a native of South America, (there a wild and common weed,) "bearing small tubers, too bitter for use," has been reclaimed by cultivation; and ranks among our choicest vegetables.

In the language of an acute enquirer into the arcana of nature, if there be any who feel sceptical upon the subject of such metamorphoses, let him visit the fairy bowers of Horticulture, and he will there percieve, that her magic wand has not only converted the tough coriaceous covering of the almond, into the soft and melting flesh of the peach; but, by her spells, the sour sloe, has ripened into the delicious plum; and the austere crab, of our woods, into the golden pippin; the acrid and poisonous apium gravcolens, has been changed into delicious celery; and the common colewort, appears, by culture, under the improved forms of cabbage, savoy and cauliflower.

The magnitude of my subject, the providential mysteries and fascinations of agriculture, will palliate the offence of my devotion; its *science* is enchanting and boundless; its *practice* is co-equal and co-ordinate with the creation of man; its march is pari passu with that of his moral virtue, and his intellectual character; it has been employed as the first instru-

The Address Continued

t of his Creator, to accomplish his great and glorious ends; and he who holds it in contempt, he who holds it subordinate, he who does not assign to it its lofty position in the temple of science, its pre eminence in the circle of useful arts, is *entitled* to our *sympathy* and *commiseration*.

How infinite and sublime are the subjects of reflection! How subtle and complex are the objects of admiration, connected with the purposes of agriculture! From the highest to the lowest rank of animated nature, are found branches of useful study, for the cultivator of the soil: the very tribe of insects imperiously call for his judgment and attention—some species assist him in the pleasures and necessities of his life; and he must learn to preserve them, while others are unwelcome intruders upon the fruits of his industry; and he must learn to intrench himself against them.

Upon this subject of American entomology, professor Say of Pennsylvania, has commenced a publication of the results of his own researches; his inchoate labors offer the fair promise of a splendid wreathe for individual merit and national benefit; if lost for want of patronage, the American agricultor will have neglected his interest—the student of natural science, a source of infinite gratification.

Other and more popular branches of study, Zoology in general, Botany, Chemistry; in fact, the whole scope of the material world, organic and inorganic, contribute to the *dignity* and *fame* of *agriculture*, and invite us to the apt effusion of the poet "mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo."

Finally, gentlemen, the present distresses of our agricultural community demand of us to exert our best energies; to adopt the sentiment of a homely, though wholesome motto, "excitari, non hebescere:" it cannot be concealed, that our farmers are laboring under unparalleled misfortunes, their wheat crops blasted, their corn, in the full luxuriance of its promise, arrested in the very crisis of fructification, by a hapless and fatal drought; our incipient and flattering reclamation of marsh lands, has been frustrated by the floods; a tremendous storm has literally swept off, and annihilated our cotton in the promising infancy of its experiment; and *odious bulletins* are daily announcing some new victim to adversity; it may truly be said, the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a lowering countenance; inactivity will universalise the evil; sloth and indolence will merit no relief; and they will expiate their crimes by bitter penance.

By well disciplined efforts and economy, another and more propitious sun, under the divine influence, may shed his genial lustre upon us; irradiate, with his etherial presence, our clouded prospects; preserve us from the precipice of our imminent situation; reward us with the fruits of our toil; and heap upon us, in return for a virtuous perseverence, those necessaries, those comforts and those luxuries of life, which the beneficent great God of nature has ordained for the enjoyment of the highest order of his creation.

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